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Algeria Militants Vow To Kill Women Related To Employees of State

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

PARIS — The most violent fundamentalist faction battling the Algerian government expanded its terrorist menace to Algerian women on Wednesday, vowing in a communiqué to kill "every mother, sister or daughter" of officers and soldiers in the army, police and government.

The Armed Islamic Group, by far the bloodiest of two fundamentalist groups leading an Islamic insurgency in Algeria, has long singled out women, threatening them with death for a variety of reasons, from failure to wear a veil to pursuing an education.

The new edict, signed by the group's leader, Abu Abdallah Ahmed, warned every "wife who is still married to an atheist to leave the marriage" or risk death.

"Atheist" is widely used by Muslim fundamentalists to mean any opponent of a pure Islamic state or an advocate of secularism.

The Armed Islamic Group also warned Algerian men to refrain from marrying their womenfolk to any kind of government employee.

"Anyone who gives a woman under his care, a daughter, sister or mother, in marriage after this statement," it said, "will subject them to death and himself to punishment."

This latest threat was published Wednesday on the front page of *Al Hayat*, a London-based Arab daily that has become an outlet for the group's periodic statements.

Two years ago, the Armed Islamic Group, known by the French acronym GIA, initiated a campaign to assassinate foreigners in Algeria. It has claimed responsibility for the deaths of at least 60 foreigners living in Algeria.

This year, the GIA expanded its campaign against women with several assassinations, including those of more than

20 said to have refused to marry Muslim fighters under a highly controversial Islamic practice known as *zawaj al mu'ata*, which literally translates as "marriage of pleasure."

The practice, rarely observed except in Iran, was permitted under special circumstances in the early stages of Islam 14 centuries ago, largely to ease the strain of long voyages and war campaigns on men by allowing a temporary coupling with widows or unmarried women, lasting anywhere from a day to a week.

In its latest warning, the GIA said it would "widen its revenge" against opponents of an Islamic state by including "women of the atheists wherever they are, inside the country as well as outside."

The GIA emerged in 1993, when it split from the Islamic Salvation Army, founded by former Algerian Islamic fundamentalist fighters who spent much of the 1980s in Afghanistan battling Soviet troops.

In addition to seeking the downfall of the Algerian government, the GIA advocates the institution of a strict Islamic state and a radically altered status for women.

The group's ideologues have often said that women's main function is raising children at home.

In the past, GIA warnings have been followed by a flurry of killings that seemed to stop after they had succeeded in heightening public concern and shaking confidence in the government's ability to control law and order.

There are conflicting views on how large the GIA's fighting force is and whether it has been heavily infiltrated by army counterintelligence services.

A number of Algerian officials believe the group is too small to carry out anything more than a score of scattered operations across the country.

The GIA has taken responsibility for 200 to 300 civilian deaths.



The sister of a Sarajevo sniping victim at her funeral Wednesday. The victim, Mirjana Campara, died walking home.

Serbs Shell Zagreb Again In Revenge For Losses

43 Hurt and One Dead; UN Announces Truce But Details Are Vague

By Roger Cohen
New York Times Service

ZAGREB, Croatia — Rebel Serbs shelled the Croatian capital for a second day Wednesday, killing one policeman and wounding 43 civilians, before agreeing to an apparently tenuous cease-fire with the Croatian government.

City authorities said five Orkan rockets hit central Zagreb, including one that went through the roof of the central Academy of Dramatic Arts, injuring Russian, British and Ukrainian ballet dancers who were practicing for a performance.

One policeman was killed trying to defuse a cluster bomb that landed near the main children's hospital.

The attack was similar to one on Tuesday that killed five people and wounded 134. On Wednesday, once again, the center of this city of 1 million people fell silent after several deafening explosions. In the elegant Mazarin Square, where the national theater and the academy stand, military police dug for bomb fragments among freshly planted tulips.

The attacks were apparently in revenge for a Croatian offensive Monday and Tuesday that captured a pocket of land in western Slavonia, about 120 kilometers (75 miles) southeast of Zagreb, that the Serbs had held since 1991.

The rockets fell on Zagreb as the UN envoy in the former Yugoslavia, Yasushi Akashi, held talks with separatist Croatian Serb leaders in their stronghold, Knin. Later he announced a cease-fire and declared: "I have the words of honor from both sides to implement the agreement."

The four-point cease-fire negotiated calls for "a total cessation of hostilities in western Slavonia and elsewhere." By "elsewhere," the accord apparently refers to the rebel Serb positions about 40 kilometers (25 miles) south of Zagreb from which the rockets were fired Tuesday and Wednesday.

The agreement adds that civilians and soldiers who wish to leave western Slavonia may do so under United Nations surveillance after handing over their weapons.

The most critical issue, however, is not discussed in the agreement. That is whether the United Nations will require the Croatian forces to leave the western Slavonian pocket. Serbs insist that this is essential; Croatia vehemently rejects the idea.

"We cannot accept a demand for withdrawal for the simple reason that the territory liberated was always Croatian territory taken away from us by force in 1991," said Natasha Rajakovic, a spokeswoman for President Franjo Tudjman.

But Ilija Prizic, a senior Croatian Serb See CROATIA, Page 7

Chinese Shed Some Light on Dissidents

By Steven Mufson
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — China has issued information about 19 prisoners who human-rights groups say are being held because of their political beliefs, including an activist from the 1978-80 Democracy Wall movement who is believed to be China's longest-serving political prisoner.

The Justice Ministry and the State Council gave the information last week to an American business consultant, John Kamn, who has done business in China for many years and who has consistently

lobbied for China to be more open about its prison and justice system.

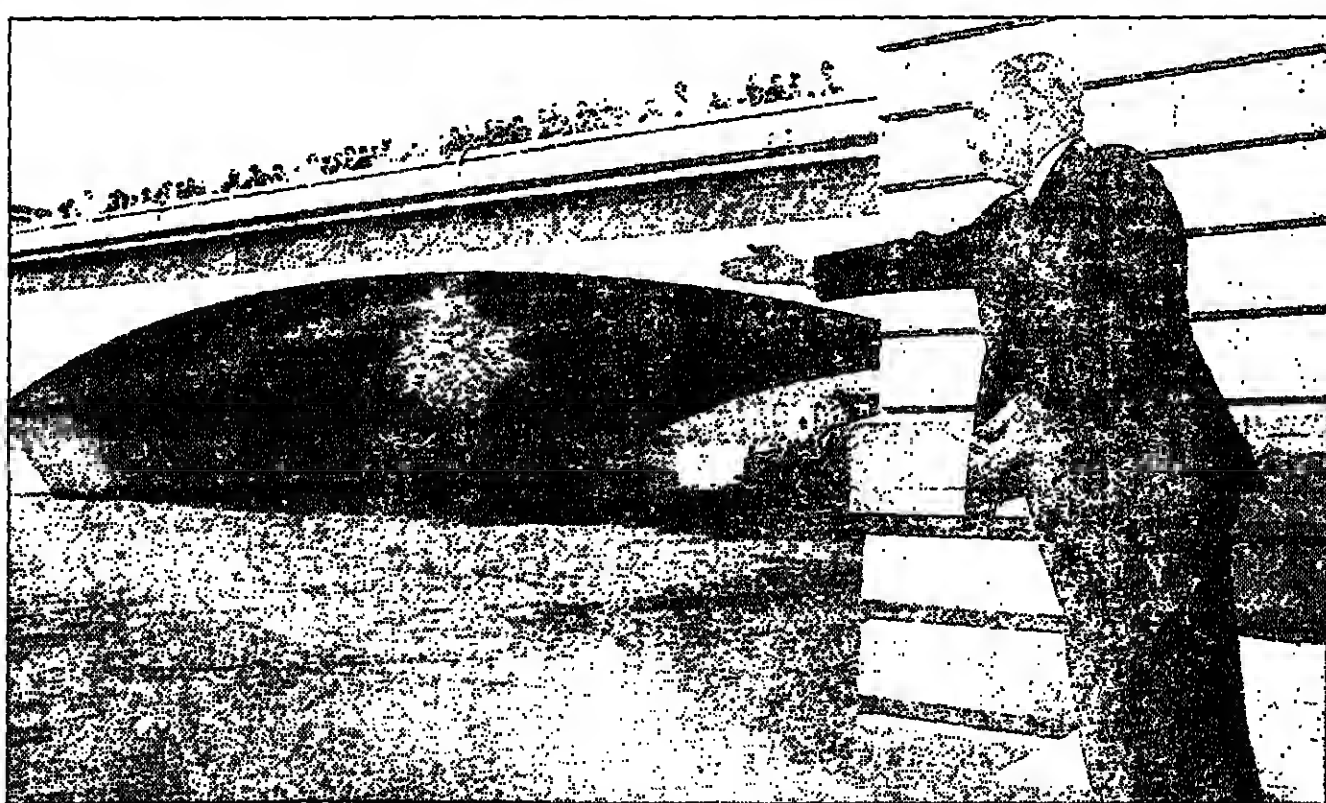
In some cases, the information Mr. Kamn obtained provides the first news of individuals who disappeared into Chinese jails 5 to 19 years ago. Convicted of everything from forging an official seal to "conspiring to subvert the government," many of the Chinese dissidents are serving even longer prison sentences than were earlier believed.

"It's a very good object example of how much one businessman who puts his mind to it can achieve," said Robin Munro, Hong Kong director of Human Rights Watch/Asia.

Mr. Kamn's ability to extract information from Chinese authorities stands in sharp contrast to State Department efforts, which have failed. Mr. Kamn's efforts also contrast with the record of most corporate executives, who shun political issues while trying to woo business in China.

In response to Mr. Kamn's earlier inquiries, the Chinese Justice Ministry has agreed to respond to lists of 25 prisoners that Mr. Kamn will submit every three months this year.

Mr. Kamn submitted a list of 25 people in February. On April 26, he had a frosty See CHINA, Page 6



FRANCE MOURNS A VICTIM — President François Mitterrand throwing a bouquet into the Seine on Wednesday at the site of the drowning of a Moroccan immigrant. Police rounded up skinheads for questioning in the death. Page 7.

Liberia Asks Why It Has Been Forsaken

By Howard W. French
New York Times Service

BUCHANAN, Liberia — When marauders from one of Liberia's myriad armed militias surrounded the village of Yosi one morning in early April, they ordered everyone to gather in an open field, but some of the villagers balked. Johnny Arthur, a wrinkled 55-year-old farmer who had already been displaced four times by militia attacks on other villages, sat with his legs crossed and arms folded, resigned to die. Then one young man tried to flee.

"They caught that boy and chopped

him in the back of the neck with a cutlass, then they slit his throat," Mr. Arthur said. With that, the terrified villagers decided to gather together as they were told.

Then, without further explanation, one of their attackers said: "We are going to kill you all now."

In a frenzy of blood and screams that lasted perhaps a half hour, the attackers, shouting in a mixture of Liberian languages that made it impossible to identify their group, chopped and swung with machetes and clubs, killing more than 70 people.

Finally, Mr. Arthur said, of those he could see, only he was left alive.

As the killers prepared to leave, someone noticed Mr. Arthur, still sitting immobile, and ordered that he, too, be killed.

Someone slashed his head with a machete and he lay down as if dead. To verify that he had been killed, someone sliced off his ear, but Mr. Arthur did not scream or move. The last words he remembered hearing as the men marched on were, "Mission accomplished."

After more than five years of a civil war that has killed well over 150,000 people, many Liberians have stopped wondering why their country's militias

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Dutch Still Hold Serb Defector's War-Crime File, Tribunal Says

New York Times Service

ZAGREB, Croatia — Contrary to its earlier statements, the Dutch Interior Ministry is in possession of original documents provided by a Serbian defector that could, if genuine, implicate the Serbian president, Slobodan Milosevic, in war crimes in Bosnia.

A spokesman for the United Nations Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia in The Hague said its chief prosecutor, Judge Richard Goldstone, had been informed recently that the Dutch ministry did not, as it earlier claimed, hand back the documents to the defector, Cedimir Mihailovic.

"Judge Goldstone is extremely troubled by this development, which could have negative repercussions for the United Nations tribunal, and will hold a meeting with a top Dutch official tomorrow to seek an explanation," the spokesman, who declined to be named, said.

A New York Times article last month described how Mr. Mihailovic fled from Serbia last October and provided what he said were top-secret documents from the Serbian state security services to the tribunal.

The documents from the Interior Ministry in Belgrade contain instructions on the running of Serbian concentration camps in Bosnia and incriminating orders to Zeljko Raznatovic, or Arkan, the Serbian paramilitary leader. They thus, if genuine, link the Serbian government headed by Mr. Milosevic directly to war crimes.

Judge Goldstone said in a faxed statement to The New York Times on April 4 that Mr. Mihailovic's documents had been handed by the tribunal to the "Dutch authorities" last January and that the tribunal had a receipt proving the documents

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AGENDA

Russia Vows to Conduct Nuclear Sale

Top government officials said Wednesday that Russia will not back down from selling nuclear reactors to Iran, despite pressure from the United States.

The statements by the spokesman for President Boris N. Yeltsin, Sergei K. Medvedev, and Deputy Foreign Minister Albert Chernyshev came a week before a U.S.-Russian summit meeting here at which the proposed \$7 billion reactor sale is expected to be a major issue.

Mr. Medvedev said that the contract met all requirements of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and that Iran was fully complying with the International Atomic Energy Agency. (Page 2)

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Dow Jones	Trib Index
Up 44.27	Up 0.60%
4373.15	122.73
The Dollar	West. close
New York	1.3735
DM	1.3775
Pound	1.6165
Yen	83.85
FF	4.899

Asian Development Bank Will Get Its Due From U.S.

By Kevin Murphy
International Herald Tribune

AUCKLAND, New Zealand — The United States will now pay the Asian Development Bank \$437 million that it pledged in 1992, but has not yet been able to deliver, a senior American official said Wednesday.

Reversing years of criticism of the bank's management style, Jeffrey Shafer, the U.S. assistant Treasury secretary, also praised a turnaround led by the bank's new president, Mitsuo Sato, on the opening day of the bank's 28th annual meeting.

The moves should counter fears that Washington had lost interest in an agency that remains the only source of inexpensive loans for many poor Asian nations.

Mr. Shafer said that in a speech Thursday to the bank's delegations, he would reiterate what he has told his counterparts in private meetings: Tough politics at

home have tied the Clinton administration's purse strings abroad.

Although the United States has fallen behind in payments to help finance the development bank's concessional lending program, Mr. Shafer said the country remained committed to the bank and would honor its previous pledges as soon as possible.

"We consider our involvement in the Asian Development Bank an important part of being engaged in this part of the world," Mr. Shafer said in an interview with the International Herald Tribune.

"But we have a tough battle to sell our support of multilateral lending agencies to the American people and some people in the Congress who don't know why it is important," the leader of the U.S. delegation here said.

Washington's failure to complete pledged payments to the sixth Asian Development Fund, a soft-loan facility reserved for poorer member countries, has drawn strong criticism behind the scenes here.

U.S. foot-dragging has blocked an estimated \$420 million from being remitted by other, mostly Western, donors who have linked their own disbursements to the timing of U.S. payments.

While it says it supports the lending program, Washington believes newly prosperous Asian economies such as Singapore, Taiwan and South Korea should dig

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Newstand Prices	
Andorra	9.00 FF
Antilles	11.20 FF
Cameron	1.400 CFA
Egypt	9.00 FF
France	9.00 FF
Gabon	960 CFA
Greece	2.600 Lit
Italy	1.120 CFA
Jordan	1.50 U.S. \$
Lebanon	1.50 U.S. \$
Luxembourg	60 L
Morocco	13 Dh
Qatar	8.00 Riels
Romania	11.20 FF
Saudi Arabia	5.00 FF
Senegal	500 CFA
Spain	225 PTAS
Tunisia	1.250 Din
Turkey	45.000 Liras
U.A.E.	8.50 Dirh

Sudan Proves Fickle Indeed for Terrorist Carlos

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THE AMERICAS

FBI Questions and Frees Pair In Bombing as Hunt Resumes

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

OKLAHOMA CITY — The hunt for the most-wanted man in America was back to zero on Wednesday after the FBI released two men arrested in connection with the Oklahoma City bombing.

Two weeks after a huge truck bomb devastated a government building in Oklahoma City, killing at least 146 people, law enforcement officials were forced to admit a hoped-for breakthrough had evaporated.

"It's back to square one," said a Justice Department official in Washington.

Two men, Gary Land and Robert Jacks, were arrested on Tuesday in a dramatic early-morning raid by dozens of FBI agents at a motel at Carthage, Missouri, but were released around midnight after a day of questioning.

Authorities said the two had been considered possible material witnesses linked to Timothy J. McVeigh, the only suspect arrested so far in the April 19 bombing.

But the Justice Department official said investigators had determined that Mr. Land and Mr. Jacks had no connection at all with the bombing.

"They are free to go wherever

they want," he said, adding that both men had passed a lie-detector test.

"They want from being material to being immaterial," he said.

The FBI issued an all-points alert for the two men on Monday after discovering their recent movements around the

'We didn't do it. We're clean. We just got questioned. That's it.'

country were similar to those of Mr. McVeigh.

But Mr. Land, earlier said to resemble a second suspect in the bombing, did not have a distinguishing tattoo on his arm and had a thick mustache.

Moreover, investigators were puzzled by the pair's behavior. They did not act like men on the run, checking into the Carthage motel on Monday using their

true names and driving the same 1981 White Thunderbird with the Arizona license plate that had been the subject of a alert issued to local law enforcement agencies.

Interviewed after their release, both men said they did not know Mr. McVeigh. Mr. Land described the arrest as "terrifying."

"We didn't do it. We're clean. We just got questioned. That's it," Mr. Jacks told reporters through his car window. "The FBI ain't stupid. We haven't done anything."

In Oklahoma City, workers resumed their search for victims in the rubble of the wrecked building after stopping overnight for the first time since the blast.

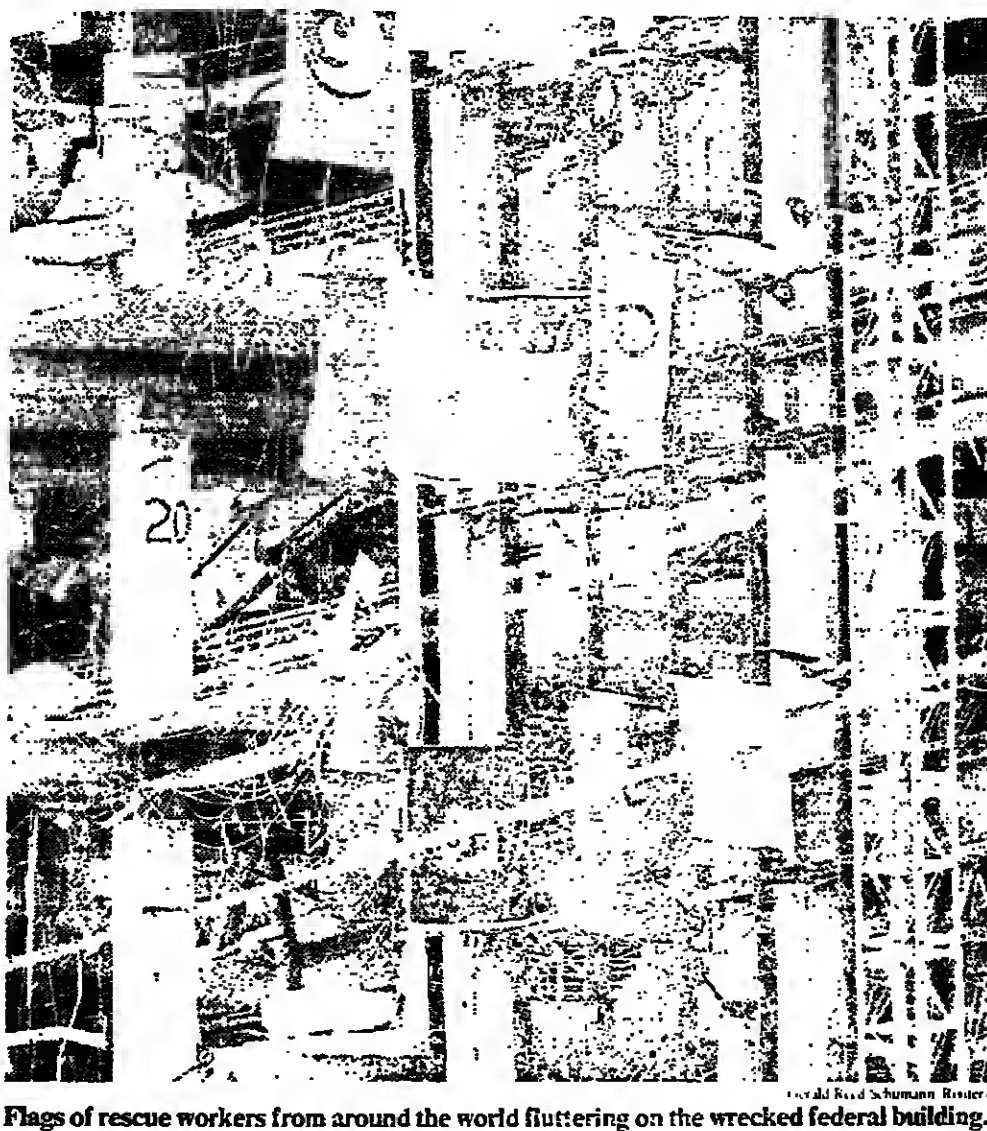
Searchers halted night operations on Tuesday after saying that conditions in the building were too dangerous. Some motion detectors installed to protect search teams cannot be read at night.

Heavy equipment has been brought in to help remove the thousands of tons of rubble.

Searchers were previously extracting wreckage by hand for fear of killing possible survivors but have now given up hope that anyone is still alive.

Meanwhile, the death toll rose to 146 on Wednesday, including 15 children.

Workers are still searching for about 40 missing people. (Reuters, AP)



Flags of rescue workers from around the world fluttering on the wrecked federal building.

POLITICAL NOTES

Clinton Fuels Concern on Medicare

WASHINGTON — Stoking a bitter debate over Medicare's ills, President Bill Clinton accused Republicans on Wednesday of plotting to cut taxes for the wealthy by slashing services to the elderly.

Addressing a friendly audience of 2,200 delegates at the White House Conference on Aging, Mr. Clinton said, "I believe it is wrong simply to slash Medicare and Medicaid to pay for tax cuts for people who are well off."

Expanding the debate beyond the Medicare health insurance program for elderly and disabled Americans, the president said the bulk of financing for Medicaid, which provides health care for the poor, also goes to services for the elderly. Both Medicaid and Medicare are joint federal-state programs.

Republican leaders want Mr. Clinton to meet with them and work out a solution to Medicare's financial problems. But Mr. Clinton is refusing to deal with them until Republicans itemize their tax and budget cuts, justifying \$250 billion to \$350 billion in Medicare reductions they propose. (AP)

Cap Adopted on Punitive Damages

WASHINGTON — The Senate narrowly approved a wide-ranging proposal Wednesday by the leader of the majority Republicans, Bob Dole, of Kansas, to limit punitive damage awards in all civil lawsuits in federal and state courts.

Senator Dole's amendment, approved 51 to 49, significantly broadens a product liability measure. As originally written, the bill would have imposed a cap on punitive damage awards in faulty-products cases of \$250,000 or three times economic damages, whichever is greater. But an amendment offered by Senator Olympia Snowe, Republican of Maine, and adopted by voice vote Tuesday night, changed the cap to twice a claimant's compensatory damages.

Mr. Dole's amendment would cap punitive damages at twice a claimant's compensatory damages in all civil litigation, not just those involving faulty products. (AP)

Surgeon General Battle Heats Up

WASHINGTON — President Clinton's nominee for surgeon general faced tough questions Wednesday about his leadership of a teenage-pregnancy prevention program and his alleged knowledge of a government study in which some poor black men in Alabama were left untreated for syphilis.

In another development, the leader of the minority Democrats in the Senate suggested that if Republican presidential candidates play politics with the nomination of Dr. Henry W. Foster Jr., Democrats may take revenge.

"We may start objecting to moving to other legislation, said the Democratic leader, Thomas A. Daschle, of South Dakota. "We may need to make it very clear that cooperation is a two-way street."

At Dr. Foster's hearing, the chairman of the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee, Nancy Landon Kassebaum, of Kansas, who is considered a possible Republican supporter of the nomination, continued to express concern Wednesday about his leadership of the teenage-pregnancy prevention program that he started in Nashville, Tennessee.

Dr. Foster testified Tuesday that contradictory information he provided about how many abortions he had performed in his 33-year career had been "an honest mistake" and the result of not reviewing his record and of misunderstanding what he was being asked in "the middle of a casual conversation." (AP, WP)

Quote / Unquote

Frederick W. Wackerle, an executive recruiter for 31 years wondering about the Clinton administration's hiring misdeeds and suggesting that one solution might be to ask an important question bluntly: "Are there any skeletons in your closet? I want to know. And if you don't reveal them now, and leave me to make a judgment call not knowing about them, finding some way to handle them. I will still find out about them, and then you are out. Really out." (WP)

Swaddled in Secrecy, Whitewater Inquiry Moves Deliberately

By Susan Schmidt
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Cameras monitor hallways and office doors are sealed shut with combination locks. Lawyers inside are told to keep their windows blinds drawn even during the day. For added security, some witnesses are interviewed elsewhere, in hotel suites or apartments around Little Rock, Arkansas.

This extraordinary emphasis on secrecy has kept even those who are the subjects in the investigation of the Whitewater scandal largely in the dark.

Moving at a methodical pace since his appointment in August, the independent counsel and top investigator, Kenneth W. Starr, may take months longer before deciding whether there will be criminal charges that could affect the political fortunes of President Bill Clinton as he runs for reelection in 1996, say people close to the investigation.

Those people dismiss as premature recent reports that the inquiry will ultimately amount to only minor cases like that of a small-town Arkansas banker who pled guilty Tuesday after Mr. Starr looked at his bank's dealings with Mr. Clinton's 1990 gubernatorial campaign.

In fact, these people said, Mr. Starr's staff is looking into more than \$800,000 in campaign-related loans that Arkansas banks made to Mr. Clinton while he was governor, an amount much larger than previously known. Investigators are trying to learn whether the loans were repaid and if the campaigns tried to conceal the sources of the money.

So far, Mr. Starr has brought about a half-dozen cases, most of them against minor figures who had dealings with Madison Guaranty Savings and Loan, the thrift owned by James McDougal, a partner with Mr. Clinton and his wife, Hillary, in a deal for Arkansas land known as Whitewater Estates.

Questions about financing for the Whitewater property, which the Clintons say they hoped would blossom into a lucrative resort, touched off the investigation, which has expanded into a look into political financing and savings and loan practices in Arkansas.

Last month, Mr. Starr and his staff interviewed the Clintons at the White House about some of their financial dealings in Arkansas, the second time they had been questioned since the investigation began.

Beyond that, Mr. Starr's movements have been difficult to read. Any grand jury investigation is supposed to proceed in secrecy, of course. What is unusual about the Whitewater inquiry is that it is so wide-ranging, and highly interested news organizations have found out so little about it.

"They're very circumspect about what they say," said a Little Rock lawyer representing two witnesses in the investigation. "This city is just filled with rumors every day about what they're after or who they want to talk to next."

It is possible to trace the outlines of the investigation through interviews with people who have had dealings with Mr. Starr's staff of 18 lawyers in Washington and Little Rock. Most refuse to be quoted directly.

The people who so far have been indicted or pleaded guilty could provide information on the three central tracks of the probe: dealings Mr. Clinton and other politicians had with Mr. McDougal's Madison Guaranty; funds that went into Clinton campaigns from Madison and other Arkansas financial institutions; and any efforts by the Clinton administration to block an investigation of Madison.

Prosecutors, along with more than 50 FBI and Internal Revenue Service agents, are poring over records from more than a half-dozen financial institutions headed by former Judge David Hale, a longtime Arkansas Democratic Party strategist who has made the most direct charge yet against Mr. Clinton.

He has accused Mr. Clinton and Governor Jim Guy Tucker, a Democrat, of pressuring him to make gov-

ernment-backed loans that were never repaid, a charge both politicians have denied.

One team of lawyers and agents is focused on what has become a major track of the investigation: the more than \$800,000 in bank loans made to Clinton gubernatorial campaigns.

Neal Ainsley, who pled guilty to two misdemeanors Tuesday, could help answer questions about those loans.

Mr. Ainsley was president of the bank in Perry County, Arkansas, that kept Mr. Clinton's 1990 gubernatorial account and lent him \$180,000 for last-minute reelection efforts. He was originally charged with five felony counts, including conspiracy, for failing to report large currency withdrawals by campaign officials.

With those charges dropped, Mr. Ainsley has now agreed to cooperate with Mr. Starr's investigation. Prosecutors are trying to determine whether others should be charged in connection with the currency transaction violations before the five-year statute of limitations expires May 25.

Away From Politics

• A Defense Department study, ordered by Congress, has determined that the United States does not need additional costly B-2 Stealth bombers beyond the 20 ordered from Northrop Grumman Corp., defense officials said. (Reuters)

• About two dozen New York police officers have been implicated in a yearlong investigation of the 48th Precinct in the Bronx that uncovered evidence of officers shaking down drug dealers, breaking into apartments without warrants and ignoring corruption, law enforcement sources said. (AP)

• A 39-year-old man, who begged the courts to let him die, has been put to death by lethal injection, the first execution in Pennsylvania in 33 years. After 14 years of appeals, Keith Zeltmeyer, who was convicted of a 1980 murder, fired his attorney and ceased his efforts to remain alive. (AFP)

• The director of the Smithsonian Institution's National Air and Space Museum, Martin O. Harwit, has resigned, citing continuing controversy over his role in the canceled Enola Gay exhibit. (WP)

Prosecutors Zeroing In on Question of Simpson's Culpability

By David Margolick
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Prosecutors in the double-murder trial of O. J. Simpson have entered in earnest the esoteric realm of blood, enzymes and mathematical probabilities, seeking to show that microscopic analysis of blood swatches proved incontrovertibly that Mr. Simpson was the killer.

After weeks of meandering testimony, the prosecutors finally began zeroing in Tuesday on the question of Mr. Simpson's culpability. Only one in every 200 people have blood of the sort found leading from the crime scene,

they said, and Mr. Simpson is among them. More sophisticated DNA evidence soon to be introduced will, they hope, eliminate whatever other candidates remain.

On the witness stand, Gregory Matheson, a forensic chemist with the Los Angeles police department, recounted how he had tested a blood drop, retrieved from the walkway near the corpses of Nicole Brown Simpson and Ronald L. Goldman, for three genetic traits, then had calculated how many people would possess them all. His conclusion, he said, was 0.43 percent of the population.

"Does that mean that 99.5 percent can be excluded as having donated

that sample?" the Deputy District Attorney Hank Goldberg asked Mr. Matheson.

"Approximately, yes," Mr. Matheson said.

"Or that if you took 200 people and tested them, you would expect that only one of them would have that same blood type as the person who donated that drop?"

"That's correct," the witness replied. For almost the entire day, Mr. Goldberg and Mr. Matheson dealt with the Herculean task of making intelligible to lay jurors, only three of whom have college degrees, the complex tests performed in the case.

With the advent of DNA technol-

ogy, the tests Mr. Matheson talked about — conventional blood typing and serological tests for three different enzymes — are comparatively rudimentary. These tests can show only that samples are consistent with the blood from Mr. Simpson, Ms. Simpson or Mr. Goldman, and cannot provide positive identifications.

Still, more than three months into the trial, they provided the first scientific evidence the jury had heard that could link Mr. Simpson to the crime. The data from the walkway was by far the most compelling, although Mr. Goldberg's flat presentation did little to highlight the drama. Another finding, on which Mr. Matheson did not

dwell, was that only 16 percent of the population had blood of the sort found on the socks in Mr. Simpson's bedroom; the former Mrs. Simpson was in that group, and Mr. Simpson was not.

Mr. Goldberg and Mr. Matheson escorted the jury through the world of genetic markers, which help divide mankind into not only well-known blood groups like Type A and Type O but also more arcane classifications. Whether or not the jurors understood what they heard, all seemed stable among them. But Tracy Hampton, the juror Judge Lance A. Ito excused on Monday, was taken by ambulance to a hospital Tuesday, apparently for stress.

In Case of Malcolm X's Daughter, an Unlikely Hero

By Don Terry
New York Times Service

MINNEAPOLIS — When federal prosecutors here agreed to drop their murder-for-hire case against Malcolm X's second oldest daughter, Qubilah Bahiyyah Shabazz, it was a near rout by the defense.

But the biggest winner in the case may be Louis Farrakhan, the leader of the Nation of Islam and the man Ms. Shabazz was accused of plotting to kill. She wanted him dead, the authorities said, because she apparently believed he had played a role in her father's murder in New York in 1965.

From the high-profile indictment of Ms. Shabazz on Jan. 12 to the surprise deal minutes before her trial was to begin Mon-

day, Mr. Farrakhan has sounded more like one of her lawyers than her alleged target.

He has ridiculed the government's case and has offered only words of sympathy and support for the Shabazz family.

NEWS ANALYSIS

In return, Malcolm X's widow, Betty Shabazz, who said last year that she believed Mr. Farrakhan played a role in her husband's death, thanked him profusely Monday as her daughter walked out of court, virtually a free woman.

As a result, Mr. Farrakhan, usually best known for his black nationalist stances and speeches peppered with remarks that many Americans consider anti-Semitic and anti-gay, has placed himself in the main-

stream of much of black America — at least on this issue.

Roger Wilkins, a professor of history at George Mason University in Fairfax, Virginia, said that can only enhance Mr. Farrakhan's stature.

"This is the kind of case that resonates around this country in black barbershops and bars and wherever black college students gather," Professor Wilkins said.

"This is Malcolm's kid, so she is a child of the community. When Farrakhan treats her like a daughter of the community, even black people who gener-

ally don't approve of him are going to soften a little bit and say, 'Maybe he isn't as bad as I thought.'"

One of the biggest losers to emerge from the shadow of the United States v. Shabazz may turn out to be the government, which agreed to drop the charges if Ms. Shabazz completes a drug and alcohol treatment program and what essentially is a two-year probation.

"The results of the case suggest there should have never been an indictment," said Stephen Gillers, a professor at New York University Law

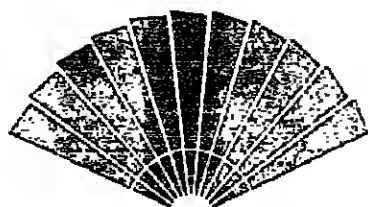
School. "The case has always looked weak."

Its weakest link, said Professor Gillers and other experts, was its star witness, Michael K. Fitzpatrick, a longtime government informer with a history of cocaine addiction. Federal officials agreed to pay him \$45,000 for secretly recording his telephone conversations with Ms. Shabazz, his former classmate.

Ronald L. Kuby, one of Ms. Shabazz's lawyers, said the case should "make prosecutors and the FBI more careful of snitches bearing gifts."

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Hotel Bela Vista, Macau
Mandarin Oriental, Mexico City (1995)
The Majapahit, Surabaya (1995)
Kahala Mandarin Oriental, Hawaii (1996)



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May 18, 1995

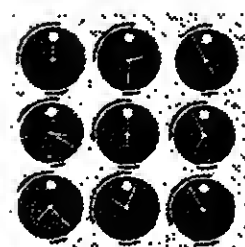
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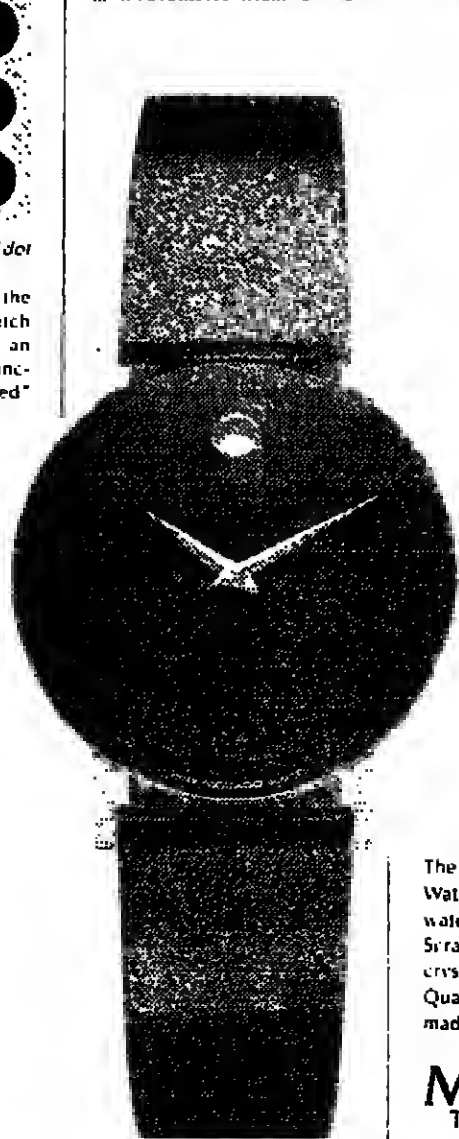
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ASIA

Court Rules Jakarta's Closure Of a News Weekly Was Illegal

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
JAKARTA — An Indonesian court on Wednesday overturned the government's ban on the country's best-selling news weekly and ordered the information minister to give the magazine a new publishing license.

The judge's order was the first time an Indonesian court had ever ruled against the government.

Chief Judge Benjamin Mangkulidjaja ruled that the decree under which Information Minister Harmoko last year revoked the permit of the magazine, Tempo, was legally flawed and should "be revoked."

"It was issued arbitrarily and against the existing laws," he said.

The ruling was greeted by an eruption of cheers from the packed gallery. The magazine's

editor in chief, Gunawan Muhammad, said: "It is a courageous decision, which is not only significant in me and the reporters but for all judges in the country." He added that the ruling would restore people's faith in the country's courts.

A senior journalist at the magazine said: "This is a new chapter in the annals of Indonesian justice. I am completely overwhelmed."

The judge gave Mr. Harmoko two weeks to appeal.

"We are ready to appeal," Mr. Harmoko said a few hours after the verdict. "We are not shocked by the decision because it is a legal process."

On June 21 last year the government of President Suharto revoked Tempo's license and closed it down. The Information Ministry said the magazine had failed to heed several warnings about its news coverage.

but did not specify any particular article as offensive. It also closed down two other publications, ending an era of relative freedom of the press.

One of Tempo's reports was seen by many here as critical of Indonesia's research and technology minister, B.J. Habibie, a protégé of President Suharto who has been mentioned as a possible successor.

Before it was banned, Tempo was Indonesia's best-selling weekly magazine, with a circulation of about 180,000.

Mr. Gunawan said the magazine would be ready to reappear if the Information Ministry did not appeal the decision.

A journalist at Tempo, which began publication in 1971, said last week that it would be ready to resume publication by mid-May if it regained its license.

(AFP, Reuters, AP)



Students protesting loan debts outside the Asian Development Bank meeting in Auckland on Wednesday. Maoris also demonstrated there against proposals to sell off state-owned assets like land and forests.

Japan Holds Sect Lawyer To Isolate Leaders

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

TOKYO — The police on Wednesday arrested a top official of Aum Shinrikyo, who also is the group's lawyer, as police stepped up their investigation of the sect's suspected role in the nerve gas attack on the Tokyo subway system in March.

The police, as has been their custom, did not arrest the lawyer, Yoshinobu Aoyama, on charges related to the subway attack. Instead, he was arrested on suspicion of criminal libel.

The police have used a variety of arcane and minor laws to arrest more than 150 Aum members. The aim seems to be to hold them in detention so that they cannot plan a counter-attack — the authorities believe they may have a supply of sarin nerve gas — and also to put pressure on them to confess to more serious crimes.

In the case of Mr. Aoyama, the goal may have been in part to keep him from visiting other detained Aum members as their lawyer.

The libel charges that were the basis of his arrest stem from accusations that Mr. Aoyama made early this year that a businessman critical of the sect was trying to murder Aum members with sarin nerve gas. Aum has attributed sarin residues around their buildings to attacks by enemies, but the group now blames not the businessman but the U.S. Army.

Mr. Aoyama is widely regarded as an outstanding lawyer. Yet after taking yoga classes from the sect's guru he left his wife and child in 1989 to become a monk in Aum.

Shortly afterward, he first became linked to suspected illegal activity of Aum when he and two other sect members held an angry meeting with another attorney who was filing lawsuits against the sect. A few days later, the other attorney mysteriously disappeared from his home, along with his wife and son, and an Aum badge was found on the floor.

BRIEFLY ASIA

North Korea Bars Border Monitors

SEOUL — Working to undermine a fragile armistice and snub its southern rival, North Korea said Wednesday that the lone north-south border crossing had been closed to cease-fire monitors and journalists.

To replace the armistice that ended the 1950-53 Korean War, the Communist North wants direct peace treaty negotiations with the United States that would exclude South Korea. In February, it forcibly evicted the Polish delegation to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, which monitors violations of the Korean cease-fire. The North earlier had forced out a Czech delegation, leaving no outside monitors on the northern side of the border. North Korea has said that with the fall of communism in Eastern Europe, the Poles and Czechs were no longer its allies.

North Korean authorities said "personnel and journalists of the U.S. Army side and officials of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission are totally prohibited from coming over to the section of our side," the North's official press agency, KCNA, reported. (AP)

U.S. Wants No Part in Maid Case

MANILA — The United States does not want to become involved in the dispute over whether a Filipino maid was unjustly hanged for murder in Singapore, the U.S. Embassy here said Wednesday.

Singapore and the Philippines have asked U.S. authorities to name American experts willing to conduct another autopsy on one of the two murder victims. Filipino specialists say their findings suggest the maid was probably killed by a man, but Singapore specialists disagree. (AP)

China Denies Rumor on Suicide

BEIJING — China denied Wednesday that a senior Chinese Communist Party official had committed suicide after his wife was executed for corruption.

Chinese sources have been quoted as saying that Liu Zhengwei, 65, former party secretary of southwestern Guizhou Province, jumped from the window of his high-rise home in Beijing last month.

Mr. Liu's wife, Yan Jianhong, who was chairwoman of the Guizhou International Trust and Investment Corp. and deputy chairwoman of the provincial planning commission, was executed in Guizhou on Jan. 16 for corruption. (Reuters)

VOICES From Asia

Mahathir bin Mohamed, prime minister of Malaysia, after retaining his heir apparent, Anwar Ibrahim, as the deputy prime minister and leaving 16 other positions unchanged in his new cabinet: "We believe in continuity and stability. I don't believe in making changes for the sake of making a change." (AP)

Qing Kang Yong, spokesman for the Singapore delegation, on disagreements on regional security that have emerged in Singapore during talks between senior ASEAN and European Union officials as they prepared for next year's summit meeting between the two blocs: "We recognized there are differences of opinions, but we believe it is good to listen to both sides." (Reuters)

Admiral Ronald Zlotop, commander of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, dismissing the idea of an Asian arms race: "I don't believe we see a mass buildup in the region. It's only natural, I think, that as countries' economies grow, they also tend to strengthen and update and upgrade their military." (Reuters)

Foe Takes Up Leader's Dare In Bangladesh

Agence France-Press

DHAKA, Bangladesh — The main opposition leader in Bangladesh has accepted a challenge from Prime Minister Khalida Zia to fight her in a general election, but only if elections are held under a neutral caretaker government, according to news reports.

"If you have courage, give elections under a neutral caretaker government and see whom the people favor," Hasina Wazed, chief of the opposition Awami League, was quoted as saying at a party rally in the southeastern Chittagong district.

Her comments Monday came a day after Begum Zia challenged her arch-rival to an electoral battle that she vowed would be held constitutionally.

The prime minister did not specify any date for elections.

Opposition groups maintain they will boycott any elections under Begum Zia.

Thai Policemen Killed Near Burmese Frontier

Agence France-Press

BANGKOK — Three Thai police officers were shot and killed Wednesday in a predawn raid by unknown assailants near the border with Burma, as the Thai Army announced it would move thousands of Karen refugees away from the frontier, officials said.

The police did not identify the assailants, but the border area has been the scene of repeated raids by forces from Burma on ethnic Karen refugee camps just inside Thailand.

Prime Minister Chuan Leekpai last week ordered the police and army to put an end to the incursions, kidnapping and murder of Karen refugees.

Also on Wednesday, Thai television reported a raid near Mae Samlaep, a township in the north, where 100 homes at a refugee camp were burned to the ground.

A Thai Army official said Wednesday that thousands of Karen refugees would be moved from camps on the border with Burma to new sites 10 kilometers (6 miles) inside Thai territory.

The army, the National Security Council, and the Interior and Foreign ministries agreed late Tuesday that the spate of violent raids warranted shifting the refugees to a new location, the official said.

He added, however, that the government had not decided when the move would be made or how many refugees would be involved.

Some 10,000 members of the Karen National Union (KNU) fled to Thailand in January and February, after Burmese troops stormed the rebel group's headquarters and last stronghold on the Moei River.

Thailand disarmed the fighters among the refugees, who have been kept at 16 sites along the 2,000-kilometer border.

Thailand has warned Rangoon that it will retaliate against any border incursions, but the raiders have vowed to continue the attacks until all 75,000 Karen refugees have returned to Burma.

The KNU said the raids were carried out mainly by troops of the military junta in Rangoon.

BANK: ADB Will Get Its Due

Continued from Page 1

deeper to finance future development bank initiatives.

"Some of these countries are coming forward on their own, but others need to be coaxed," Mr. Shafer said, echoing a sentiment expressed by senior ADB officials and Finance Minister Masayoshi Takemura of Japan here Wednesday.

[Mr. Takemura said Wednesday that his country would provide more funds for soft loans to Asia's poorest nations, and urged the United States and Singapore to follow suit. Reuters reported.]

A strong endorsement of sweeping management changes carried out by the development bank president, Mitsuo Sato, may help

dispel the idea that the United States remains unenthusiastic about the bank's overall direction.

"We feel the ADB under Mr. Sato has done a lot of good in terms of the policies it adopted last year," Mr. Shafer said. "It takes hard work to actually implement those policies, but I am optimistic the bank will be able to improve its implementation."

For his part, Mr. Sato stressed in his opening speech Wednesday the bank's determination to change its style of operations in step with new demands placed upon it by its donor countries.

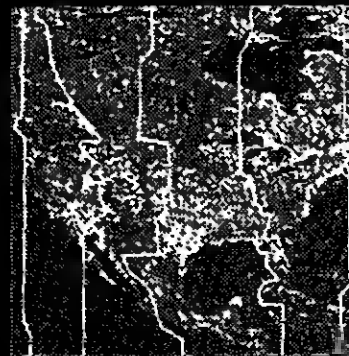
Once largely biased toward infrastructure development and project finance, the bank has been accused of remoteness.



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EUROPE

Mistrust Shadows Summit in Moscow

Russia Feels Its Weaknesses Have Been Exploited by U.S.

By Steven Erlanger
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Less than a week before President Bill Clinton's arrival in Moscow, relations between the United States and Russia appear to have degenerated, with both sides emphasizing symbols rather than substance.

Moscow thinks Washington is overly concerned with less than pressing issues, like an old contract to sell Russian nuclear reactors to Iran and a future anti-missile system. The Russians continue to express skepticism about American intentions.

NEWS ANALYSIS

itions in any expansion of NATO, and think that the United States is taking undue advantage of Moscow's weakened position in the world.

With the legislatures of both countries now dominated by conservative forces critical of the early Russian-American "honeymoon," one of its prime achievements, the second strategic arms reduction treaty, or Start II, may be dead, unratifiable by the Russian Parliament.

Signed by President Boris N. Yeltsin and then-President George Bush in January 1993, Start II would cut strategic nuclear arsenals by almost three-quarters. It would eliminate multiwarhead land-based nuclear missiles, the backbone of the Russian arsenal, and the threat of a first strike.

The treaty would also provide a comprehensive mutual oversight of warhead dismantlement and destruction, important when American officials say their primary concern is "loose nukes" — the smuggling of weapons-grade material out of Russia.

Instead of protecting a real achievement in nuclear safety, all the pre-summit attention is on a deal made in Soviet times to supply light-water nuclear reactors to Iran, which the United States insists is trying to build a bomb. Russian officials think the emphasis on Iran stems from American domestic politics and commercial interests.

They are prepared to study the proliferation issues raised by the Americans, probably abandoning the sale of a gas centrifuge and even modifying the contract. Russian officials say. But Mr. Yeltsin cannot cancel it now, after all the fuss, without enormous political damage.

Rather than emphasize their common concerns, the presidents, both up for re-election in 1996, have concentrated on displaying their diligence in the defense of perceived national interests, focusing on their disagreements.

The result has been an intensification of mutual mistrust and nationalist feeling in Russia, already heightened in the atmosphere of military chauvinism and self-congratulation surrounding the 50th anniversary of the victory over Nazi Germany.

The Russian debacle in secessionist Chechnya, which hangs over this anniversary, only adds to Moscow's prickliness.

In such an atmosphere, Start

II is unratifiable here without renegotiation, says Sergei A. Karaganov, a Yeltsin adviser and deputy director of the Institute of Europe.

"There is a wide feeling now that the United States pushed too hard when Russia was weak, and that the treaty is unfair," Mr. Karaganov said. "Even supporters of big cuts feel this way."

Besides Iran, Chechnya and NATO, the United States is unhappy with Russian policy in some of its military and political relationships with the newly independent states. Washington is annoyed with the changeable and weakened foreign minister, Andrei V. Kozyrev, and upset that its self-image of global altruism is being impugned.

Moscow has significant complaints about American behavior, too. These complaints are economic, strategic, commercial and attitudinal. Prime among them is the sense that the Americans are trying to press their advantage too hard, making a weaker Russia worry about long-term security. The expansion of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to Russia's borders is hardly a pressing or immediate prospect — NATO officials think the admission of Poland is at least four or five years away, requiring a difficult, unanimous vote of all 16 current members and ratification by their legislatures.

Such an expansion of NATO, with its mutual defense obligations, would radically alter the strategic shape of Europe, the Russians feel, and cut them out. The threat is less military than political and psychological.

Mr. Karaganov said. "It feels like a betrayal of an understanding with Washington about mutual security after Russian troops left Germany and the Baltics. And we're afraid it will revive our bean-counters and the military way of thinking."

U.S. military plans to develop a new interceptor missile to stop short-range missiles has been another annoying shock to the Russians. The Americans say the missile is intended to stop terrorist weapons; the Russians say it is a step on the road to undermining the 1974 Anti-Ballistic Missile, or ABM treaty.

More important, Russian officials say, it will push them into another technological arms race that they do not want and cannot afford, while giving the military and its industrial allies more arguments against conversion and troop reductions.

"Again, like NATO, it feels destabilizing," the Russian official said. A Western diplomat acknowledged the Russian concerns, saying: "They wonder why the Americans can't leave well enough alone for a while."

The Russians also see Iran as an issue of commercial competition as much as one of proliferation. Even Yegor T. Gaidar, the former prime minister and a pro-Western democrat, said: "We have serious commercial interests here. So I want a very serious argument made before abolishing this deal, and I haven't heard one yet."

Iran is so far blameless in its nuclear activities, Mr. Gaidar said. "And when the Americans say Iran is on our borders, I say that North Korea is on our borders, too."

The Russian Atomic Energy Ministry has argued that the United States controls half the shrinking world market in nuclear technology and does not want a competitor. Russian arms sellers make the same argument, complaining that traditional customers like Iraq, Libya and the former Yugoslavia are all off-limits now because of United Nations sanctions.



THE PRICE OF WAR — Prince Charles and Defense Minister Nicolas Soames of Britain walking between gravestones at Ohlsdorf cemetery in Hamburg during a ceremony in Germany to mark the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II.

Mail Bomb Hits 12 in Frankfurt Post Office

By Rick Atkinson
Washington Post Service

BERLIN — A parcel bomb exploded in Frankfurt's main package sorting office Wednesday, killing an employee and wounding 11 other workers.

The police said the package detonated at Frankfurt Post Office No. 2 shortly before 8 A.M. when a worker removed it from a trolley and placed it on a conveyor belt.

"Screws were added to the explosive device to increase the shrapnel effect," said a spokesman for the local prosecutor's office, Job Tilmann.

Investigators said that the blast was not preceded by a warning phone call and that no one had claimed responsibility for the explosion.

A police spokesman said that there appeared to be no political motivation behind the bombing and that "according to a preliminary assessment, a possible motive should instead be sought in the area of general crime."

Explosives experts from the Hesse state police were trying to piece together charred scraps from the package to determine the address.

"The way it looks, it wasn't an attack against the post office but the package was supposed to be sent somewhere," the police spokesman, Manfred Seitz, told The Associated Press.

Mail-bomb attacks in Germany have been relatively rare, although the killing Wednesday was reminiscent of a terror campaign by rightist extremists in Austria in 1993 and 1994.

During a 14-month period, 17 parcel bombs exploded in Austria, killing four people — all of them Gypsies — and wounding nine others.

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Hints to Aspiring EU States

BRUSSELS — The European Commission approved an outline Wednesday to help Central and Eastern European countries prepare for eventual membership of the European Union.

The White Paper, to go to the EU summit meeting in Cannes next month, lists measures the aspiring members will need to take to align themselves with the Union's internal market. The plan lists the main legal and administrative changes that each country will have to make and outlines what technical help the EU will offer.

It is specifically directed at Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Romania and Bulgaria, the six countries with association agreements with the EU. (Reuters)

Fishing War Isn't Forgotten

OTTAWA — Prime Minister Jean Chrétien of Canada canceled a meeting with the European Commission vice president, Leon Brittan, on Tuesday following sharp remarks Sir Leon had made about Canada's recent fish dispute with the EU.

Mr. Chrétien's office maintained that a scheduling problem had arisen, but Canadian officials left no doubt that the underlying reason was displeasure over Sir Leon's critical remarks about Canada in a Tuesday speech in Ottawa. (Reuters)

Spain Indicts Ex-Policeman

MADRID — Judge Baltasar Garçon charged the former Civil Guard chief Luis Roldán on Wednesday with embezzlement of public funds in connection with para-police groups known as GAL that killed at least 24 members of Basque separatist groups in 1983-87, judicial sources said.

Mr. Roldán again told the judge that he knew of payments made from secret funds of the Interior Ministry to two former policemen, José Amedo and Michel Dominguez, who brought the GAL scandal to light.

As quoted by the two men's attorney, Mr. Roldán said the fund transfers were also known to two ministers at the time, Interior Minister José Luis Corcuera and Defense Minister Narcis Serra. Mr. Serra is the deputy prime minister of the Socialist government.

Mr. Amedo and Mr. Dominguez were jailed in 1988 and were sentenced in 1991 to 108 years in prison for six assassination attempts in connection with GAL actions. They charged that the executive branch had been behind the activities of GAL, which stands for Anti-Terrorist Liberation Groups, but the government denies it. (AFP)

Albania Talks Proposed

BRUSSELS — The European Commission hopes to make proposals within the next few months to open talks on a Europe Agreement with Albania, the commissioner for foreign affairs, Hans van den Broek, said Wednesday.

"I hope to make positive recommendations to the Council of Ministers by the middle of this year on starting negotiations for a Europe Agreement with Albania," he said at a news conference.

Mr. van den Broek said a recent visit to Tirana had shown him that Albania was making positive steps toward modernizing and opening its economy and was eager to improve its links with the European Union. (Reuters)

Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Thursday:

BRUSSELS: Fisheries Commissioner Emma Bonino attends a meeting of the fisheries department of the Economic and Social Committee.

LONDON: European Commission President Jacques Santer visits for talks with Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd. In the evening, Mr. Santer will speak at the Guildhall on the theme: "Europe's Future — My Vision." Mr. Santer will be accompanied by Budget and Personnel Commissioner Erkki Liikanen of Finland, who also meets with Mr. Hurd and Chancellor of the Exchequer Kenneth Clarke.

BULGARIA: Hans Van den Broek, the commissioner for foreign affairs, begins a two-day visit to Bulgaria. He will have talks there with President Zhelyu Zhelev and Prime Minister Zhan Videnov.

BRUSSELS: Marcelino Oreja, culture commissioner, meets with Joy Bryer, director of the European Youth Orchestra. Sources: Agency Europe, AFP

Rebels Shell Russians in Chechnya

Reuters

GROZNY, Russia — Chechen fighters launched new attacks on Russian positions in the breakaway region Wednesday, as Moscow's forces braced for a major rebel offensive when President Boris N. Yeltsin is host to national leaders next week.

Russian military officials in the Chechen capital, Grozny, said the rebels fired on Russian forces with artillery and mortars. Mr. Yeltsin declared a unilateral cease-fire last week.

A military source in Grozny told Reuters that the rebels planned a major insurrection in the city in the days leading up to Russia's commemoration of the anniversary of the end of World War II in Europe on May 9.

Five Russian checkpoints in the Chernokhivskiy and Lenin districts of the devastated city came under small arms fire, the officials said. No one was hurt in the attacks.

The Chechen separatist leader, Dzhokhar Dudayev, has scored the truce, demanding Russia withdraw its forces, and prospects of it holding look bleak.

On June 26th, the IHT will publish a Sponsored Section on

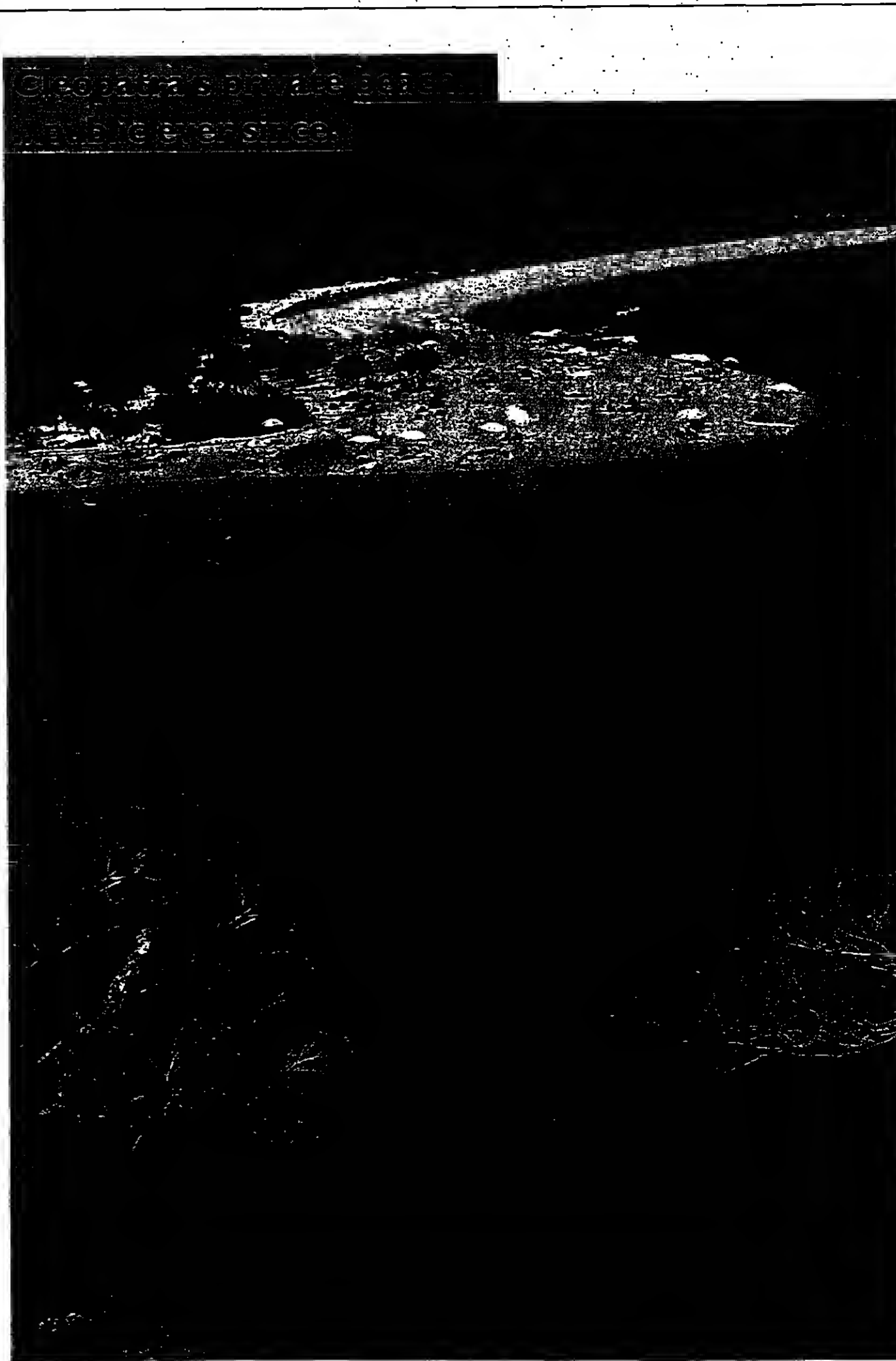
THE EUROPEAN UNION

Among the topics to be covered are:

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- The EU and Third-World Aid.

This section will coincide with the EU Summit in Cannes, France (June 26-27). For further information, please contact Bill Mahler in Paris at (33-1) 41 43 93 78 or fax: (33-1) 41 43 92 13.

Herald Tribune
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER



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TURKEY

APR 10 1995

INTERNATIONAL

Beijing Asks Japan for Relief From Its Skyrocketing Debt

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BEIJING — Prime Minister Li Peng on Wednesday asked his Japanese counterpart, Tomichi Murayama, to ease China's debt-repayment schedule, a spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry said.

Mr. Murayama, who started a five-day tour on Tuesday to discuss trade and diplomatic topics, answered only by expressing understanding of China's position, the spokesman, Chen Jian, said.

The rocketing value of China's yen-denominated debt has become a difficult issue between Tokyo and Beijing. Japan has provided China with loans totaling about 2.26 trillion yen (\$27.1 billion) since the two nations resumed diplomatic ties in 1972. The surging yen has increased the dollar value of the loans by \$2 billion since March.

Mr. Li said the yen's rise had "aggravated" the debt-repay-

ment burdens of many countries in Asia, Mr. Chen said. Before the visit, a Japanese diplomat in Beijing said Mr. Murayama would tell Mr. Li that the Japanese government did not have any new solution to the debt problem.

Real negotiations over the issue will have to wait for the annual round of talks on overseas-development assistance, scheduled for May or June, the diplomat said.

The government of China has repeatedly asked Tokyo either for new loans to help repay the debt or a softening of terms. Tokyo has replied that it cannot make an exception for Beijing.

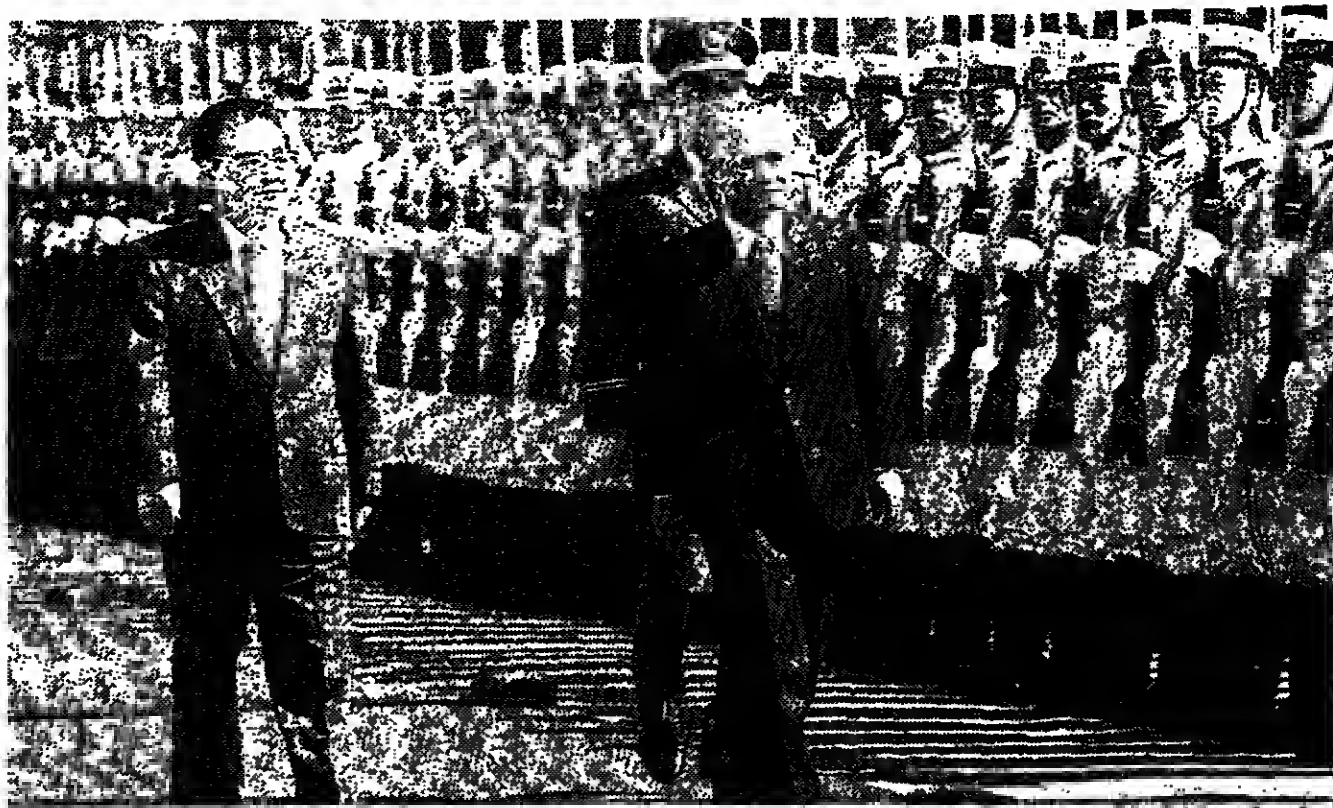
Japan overtook Hong Kong as China's biggest trading partner in the first three months of this year, and the value of Japanese investment in China more than doubled last year. Later Wednesday, Mr. Murayama toured the site of a 1937 clash that triggered war be-

tween China and Japan, and he called the 50th anniversary of the war's end a new starting point in their relationship.

But the prime minister stopped short of apologizing for Japan's invasion of China in the 1930s and the 1940s war, and his talks with Mr. Li revealed disagreements over nuclear weapons testing, Taiwan and economic ties.

Mr. Murayama, 71, is the first Japanese prime minister to visit the Marco Polo Bridge on the outskirts of Beijing, where Japan used an exchange of fire with Chinese troops in July 1937 as a pretext for a full invasion of China.

"Japan's aggression and colonial rule caused unbearable suffering and sadness to the people of China and Asia," a cabinet aide quoted Mr. Murayama as telling Mr. Li. Beijing says 35 million Chinese were killed or wounded in the war. (Bloomberg, Reuters)



Mr. Li, left, and Mr. Murayama reviewing an honor guard in Tiananmen Square in Beijing on Wednesday.

CHINA: American's List

Continued from Page 1

45-minute meeting with two officials, one from the Justice Ministry and one from the State Council.

One of the most striking cases on Mr. Kamm's list involved Zhao Fengping, 54, a former worker at the Jilin Provincial Archives who had published a magazine during the Democracy Wall movement and who had advocated a form of federalism for China.

Arrested in 1982, Mr. Zhao was sentenced in January 1984 to life imprisonment for "organizing a counterrevolutionary group and participating in a criminal frame-up," the authorities have now revealed. On Dec. 20, 1989, the court commuted his sentence to make it end in 2002.

"He is probably the longest serving pure free speech political prisoners in China," Mr. Munro said.

Another case involves Pei Junxun, 77, a pastor in the Evangelical Church in Shanghai. Detained in August 1983, Mr. Pei was accused of spying for Taiwan, according to Mr. Munro, who added that Mr. Pei ran a school of authorities because he was leading Shanghai's house church movement and accepting Bibles from abroad.

Chinese officials told Mr. Kamm that Mr. Pei was sentenced to 15 years in jail "for counterrevolutionary crimes."

Yet another case involved Jigme Sangpo, a 68-year-old Tibetan who officials said was sentenced in November 1983 to 15 years in prison "for attempting to overthrow the Chinese government." His sentence was increased by five years in 1985 and by an additional eight years in 1991 because Mr. Jigme was "shouting slogans advocating the independence of Tibet."

Officials also confirmed that Yang Lianzi, 49, a native of Gansu province, was sentenced to 15 years in prison plus three additional years without political rights for "conspiring to subvert the government."

Mr. Yang was a familiar figure in Tiananmen Square during the 1989 pro-democracy demonstrations because he wore a headband with the words "Wild Man of China."

Although Mr. Kamm's list sheds light on some of the 1,700 people in jail for their political or religious beliefs in China, it will have no immediate effect on their conditions or prospects for release. But Mr. Kamm argues that learning more information about political prisoners is a first step.

Brazil Park Builds on Nuclear Disaster

By James Brooke
New York Times Service

GOIANIA, Brazil — Brazil's only nuclear waste dump is to become a tourist attraction this year, complete with nature trails, a visitor information center and a 100-seat auditorium.

"This is going to be an example for the world," Paulo Ney, regional director of the National Nuclear Energy Commission, said of the \$4 million toxic tourism project taking shape here.

"We already have had 5,000 schoolchildren at the deposit," he continued, adding that the area was entirely safe. "On tour buses, tourists always ask guides to show them 57th Street."

In September 1988, 57th Street, several kilometers from where the dump is situated, burned into Brazil's national consciousness as the site of the worst radiation accident in the Americas. Scavengers found a discarded irradiation machine in an

abandoned hospital here and sold it to a scrap dealer, who smashed it open, hoping to sell its lead casing.

Inside, he found a bluish powder that glowed in the dark. Fascinated by the novel-

'We want to transform the accident into something positive.'

Paulo Ney, regional director of the National Nuclear Energy Commission.

ty, he bestowed thimblefuls of the dust on friends and relatives. At the birthday of one 6-year-old girl, the powder was placed on a dining room table and the lights were turned out. The magical dust turned out to be deadly cesium chloride. Of 20 people who were hospitalized, 7 died.

"To live for five days with cesium in your house is no joke," one survivor, Santana Nunes Fabiano, recalled recently, showing skin burns on her thighs.

Although only 129 people

were found to have been contaminated, 112,800 — about 15 percent of the city's population — lined up at the city stadium for Geiger counter tests.

"For one year, the rest of

said the mother of three, who lost her house and all her belongings to the federal anti-contamination effort.

Saddled with the nuclear accident, Goiás State tourism authorities have decided to make the best of the notoriety. "We want to transform the accident into something positive," Mr. Ney said.

An information center is to serve as a memorial to the victims. A laboratory will allow technicians to monitor the waste contaminated by the cesium, which is packed in 6,000 metal barrels, encased in concrete and buried underground.

Inside the compound's chain-link fence, about 150 hectares (400 acres) are to be planted with trees native to the surrounding savannah. Grass will carpet the eight-hectare area of the nuclear waste dump.

"Visitors will be able to go right on top," Mr. Ney said. "The only thing they will see will be four little holes. These will be wells for testing subsurface water."

In Miami, Reversal on Cubans Stirs Rage and Some Support

By William Booth
Washington Post Service

MIAMI — The Clinton administration's decision to return to Cuba any future rafters fleeing the island has enraged influential Cuban-American exiles here, who compared the historic change in policy to an act of betrayal.

Yet many others, including Florida's Democratic governor, supported the move, saying it will save the state from an onslaught of desperate and needy boat people.

The reactions underscore the seemingly schizophrenic politics of the Cuban refugee situation here: even the exile community has contradictory views. Many of the Cuban exiles do

not want to see another mass exodus of their countrymen to Miami, feeling that the area already is overcrowded with new arrivals.

But they do not want the Cubans detained in the U.S. naval base at Guantanamo Bay, nor do they want them forcibly returned to Cuba.

In a major, two-pronged decision, the administration said Tuesday that it would allow into the United States most of the 21,000 exiles now at Guantanamo Bay, but will forcibly repatriate to Cuba anyone setting out for Florida in makeshift vessels as thousands did last summer.

The latter decision, which completes a reversal begun last summer of more than 35 years of preferential treatment for Cuban refugees, was criticized by exile leaders.

"We feel as if the rug has been pulled from under us," said Jorge Mas Canosa, leader of the Cuban American National Foundation, a powerful lobbying group that has been instrumental in U.S. policy toward the island for the last decade.

"This is a black day for the Cuban people, the worst day for

the Cuban people," said Rebecca Cobo, a leader of the Key West Cuban refugee center, which has been aiding boat people.

Other Cuban exiles here said they suspected a new surge in smuggling efforts. The leader of a group of volunteer pilots who fly over the Florida Straits searching for rafters wondered aloud how he could inform the U.S. Coast Guard of their locations — if the result was only that they were going to be returned to Cuba.

The rafters will be stopped at sea by the U.S. Coast Guard, which last summer occasionally played a potentially dangerous game of cat-and-mouse with Cuban gunboats.

"We're dusting off our charts of the Havana harbor," said Lieutenant Commander Jim Howe of the U.S. Coast Guard.

Governor Lawton Chiles supported the forced repatriations and promised Floridians that the state would not be flooded with new Cuban refugees.

"This new policy announcement is a further indication of Washington's responsiveness to Florida's concerns and needs," Mr. Chiles said.

U.S. Names Envoy to Sudan

Agence France Press

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton on Tuesday named Timothy Carney, a career diplomat, to be the U.S. ambassador to Sudan. Mr. Carney, 50, is an expert in African and Asian affairs, the White House said.

Mandela Threatens Restive Zulu Region

Reuters

CAPE TOWN — President Nelson Mandela threatened Wednesday to amend the constitution so he could cut off government money to the restive KwaZulu-Natal province.

The threat drew an immediate riposte from the Zulu leader, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, who said he may meet what he called Mr. Mandela's unconstitutional move with an undefined unconstitutional act of his own.

Mr. Mandela accused Chief Buthelezi, home affairs minister in his coalition cabinet and leader of the federalist Inkatha Freedom Party that runs KwaZulu-Natal, of using government funds to foment violence against the national government there.

Chief Buthelezi, Mr. Mandela told the Cape Town Press Club, "has made a call to the Zulus to rise against the government and for that call he uses the resources we give him in order to improve the living con-

ditions of the people in his province."

"If the situation that is taking place in Natal is allowed to go on, I have no alternative, and I want everyone to know, that I will use everything to protect the lives of innocent people in the province," he added.

Mr. Mandela repeated a threat made Monday to cut financing of the Inkatha-led provincial government and said if he did not have the power to enforce his threat, he would acquire it.

"If I do not have the legal power to do so, I will have to change the constitution," he said Wednesday.

On Tuesday, Chief Buthelezi denied calling for violent resistance to the transitional government of national unity elected a year ago to eradicate the effects of over 300 years of white rule.

But he warned in a repetition of an earlier challenge to Mr. Mandela that the Zulus would not be intimidated and would continue to demand federal autonomy for their province.



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EUROPEAN TOPICS

Hope Reawakens for a Canal From Sea to Shining North Sea

Like the Channel Tunnel, it is an old idea of pharaonic proportions that over the years has seemed, time and again, to be nearing realization, only to be dropped because of its cost and complexity. But like the tunnel, this time might be different.

In November, Prime Minister Edouard Balladur of France gave the green light for construction of a so-called Rhine-Rhône canal, which would make river traffic possible all the way from Marseille, on the Mediterranean, to Rotterdam, on the North Sea.

The 229-kilometer (140-mile) canal would link the Saône, near the French town of Laperrière, to the Alsace canal, which joins the Rhine near Mulhouse (the Saône meets the Rhine at Lyon). A

veritable river highway, the canal would be 4.5 meters deep and 55 wide, large enough to accommodate barge-trains piled three deep in cargo containers, reports the weekly Le Nouvel Observateur.

Project backers, notably including town officials along the Rhine-Rhône axis, say that the canal will see heavy use as rail and highway traffic becomes congested in Europe; that such a link between Northern and Southern Europe will lure industry; and that it will allow Marseille to attract maritime traffic that now enters Europe through Rotterdam.

Detractors have no shortage of counterarguments. A 1987 study, they say, found that such a canal would reduce north-south road traffic by no more than 1 percent. Transport specialists say river traffic is down throughout Europe, even in Germany and the Netherlands, which have much better-maintained networks. Ecologists call it the "canal of the absurd," and contend that it would seriously upset ecosystems. And the costs, opponents agree, would surely rise well above the planned 17.5 billion francs (\$3.5 billion).

Though planning has proceeded apace

since the November announcement, the country's new president — to be elected Sunday — could still cancel the project.

Around Europe

There is plenty of room for argument, but these are the 10 best films of all times according to readers surveyed by The Sunday Times of London: 1) "Casablanca" (director, Michael Curtiz); 2) "Gone With the Wind" (Victor Fleming); 3) "Citizen Kane" (Orson Welles); 4) "Some Like It Hot" (Billy Wilder); 5) "The Godfather" (Francis Ford Coppola); 6) "Star Wars" (George Lucas); 7) "Pulp Fiction" (Quentin Tarantino); 8) "Brief Encounter" (David Lean); 9) "Schindler's List" (Steven Spielberg); 10) "The Third Man" (Carol Reed). Have a list of your own favorites? Send it in.

The last remnant of the once-renowned East German state circus has gone bust. Its five donkeys, two camels, two elephants, five lion cubs, an ostrich and other beasts will be returned to the German government, said Christiane Samel, director of the Zirkus Acoris.

Brian Knowlton

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Annual Survey Reveals A 'Disillusioned' U.S.

Agence France Press

LONDON — Americans were manifestly disillusioned with their president in 1994, and dissatisfied with the state of their country both at home and abroad, according to the 1994-1995 Strategic Survey.

In November, they elected a Republican-dominated Congress opposed to President Bill Clinton's policies both foreign and domestic, the first time in 40 years that an American administration has had to function under such a handicap. The United States appears to

be yielding to the "temptation" of "unilateralism, as much as isolationism," the International Institute of Strategic Studies said in its report. "The unpleasant reality is that neither course is good for the rest of the world, nor for the United States itself." Americans are also "disillusioned with the UN," disappointed by allies, and unwilling to shoulder the burden of a lone superpower role. The report continued, noting "a general frustration with the complexity of conflict in the post-Cold War world."

INTERNATIONAL

Panel Finds
No Clues in
Crashes of
Boeing Jets

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — A five-month review of the design of the Boeing 737, begun by the Federal Aviation Administration after unexplained crashes in Colorado Springs and Pittsburgh, has failed to find any flaw that could account for the accidents, the agency said Wednesday.

But the review found that some parts of the control system failed too frequently, that emergency procedures called for pilots to take steps that were impractical or required more strength than a human being could be assumed to have, and that maintenance personnel did not look hard enough for hidden failures.

The agency called on the National Transportation Safety Board to undertake a new, combined study of the two crashes, which involved what may be the world's most widely used plane.

The board was still reviewing circumstances of the USAir crash last Sept. 8 near Pittsburgh, in which 132 people died. There has been speculation about rudder-control problems.

The March 3, 1991, crash of a United Airlines 737 in Colorado Springs, Colorado, which killed 25 people, also remained unsolved.

"We could find no specific design issues that shed any new light on the probable cause of the Pittsburgh or Colorado Springs accidents," the aviation agency administrator, David R. Hinson, said at a news briefing.

The safety board is responsible for determining the cause of accidents, he noted, and said his agency would continue to assist the board in its investigations.

"I am not satisfied and won't be satisfied until we determine a probable cause," Mr. Hinson said.

In the history of U.S. aviation, only about four accidents have not been solved, he said.

The agency study produced several recommendations for changes to further study of the 737 and civil aviation in general, but Mr. Hinson said none was considered urgent.

One called for improved design of the yaw damper, a device that automatically adjusts the rudder to reduce fishtailing by an airplane. It is considered to improve comfort for passengers, particularly for those sitting in the rear of an airplane.

There have been several damper failures, but all have been dealt with by the pilot's adjusting controls, Mr. Hinson said.

The report urged a study of whether yaw-damper failure could cause excessive rudder movement, prompting the plane to turn suddenly and possibly affecting control.

The agency said it had selected members for a design review team from among people who had nothing to do with certification of the 737, in the late 1960s. The agency also said it had gone to the United States Air Force and the Canadian Transport Ministry for help.

(AP, NYT)

Israel Grows by 2.6 Percent
The Associated Press

JERUSALEM — Israel's population rose 2.6 percent in the past year and now stands at 5.5 million, the Central Bureau of Statistics announced Wednesday. Of Israel's 150,000 new residents, 81,000 were immigrants.

Continued from Page 1

mount attacks like these as they vie for territory and booty in a brutal contest of vague and shifting fronts and alliances.

Instead, many ask why the plight of their country has attracted little international attention.

For many Liberians, already deeply distrustful of their own would-be leaders, the international response to the massacre at Yosi was the clearest sign yet that the cynicism that infects their country has spread to the many foreign agencies and aid groups working here.

The killings, which occurred on April 10, were announced to the world in a news conference in Geneva by UNICEF.

Since then, UNICEF has helped care for some of the survivors, who made their way from Yosi to Buchanan, 40 kilometers (25 miles) to the south, and were brought by helicopter to the capital, Monrovia.

But Yosi's survivors, hospital workers and ordinary Liberians bitterly note that for all the initial fanfare, no international effort has been mounted to investigate the massacre or to aid the search for villagers who may still be alive.

"What we've been seeing for months now is people moving from village to village like this, just missing each other, and no one outside seems to notice," said one of the initial fanfare, no international effort has been mounted to investigate the massacre or to aid the search for villagers who may still be alive.

For their part, Ecomog officials said that they had never been officially informed of any killings in Yosi, or of the need for an escort.



A priest searching Wednesday in the ruins of a house in the Serb-held Bosnian town of Bosanska Gradiska.

CROATIA: Serbs Again Shell Zagreb Before UN Announces Cease-Fire

Continued from Page 1

official, insisted that the Serbs understood the agreement as requiring Croatia to withdraw within 24 hours from the 500 square kilometers (200 square miles) of territory it captured.

The disagreement did not bode well for an accord that was clearly put together in haste by Mr. Akashi in an effort to avert a second full-scale Croatian war.

The first major war erupted here in 1991 after Croatia seceded from Yugoslavia, and the Serbs, about 13 percent of the prewar population, took up arms to contest the secession.

About 10,000 people were killed in the conflict, which ended with the Serbs controlling about 30 percent of the country.

Any suggestion that the Croats give up the captured territory ignores the enormous emotional resonance of their victory here and the reality that four years of laborious international negotiations over Yugoslavia's break-up have never shifted a front line or border by an inch. These front lines and borders have been altered only by force.

Indeed, Croats who fled the enclave during the 1991 war spoke enthusiastically of the victory and their plans to go home.

"Over the past four years, we have been shifted to five different places," said Maria Kar-

ling about 30 percent of the country.

Several of the refugees said President Tudjman had waited too long in resorting to force and should have acted much earlier. They urged him to resort to force, if necessary, in retaking other Croatian territory held by Serbs.

The sentiment of the refugees reflected the overwhelming acclaim that has greeted the Croatian victory. Deep in Croatia's psyche is a sense of having been dominated by Serbs since Yugoslavia was formed in 1918 and a desire to be free of what

has come to be seen as an oppressive yoke.

British troops blasted a Serb position with anti-tank missiles and cannon fire in a response to an attack in central Bosnia that wounded six peacekeepers Wednesday. Reuters reported from Sarajevo.

"We returned vigorous fire," said a UN official. "The British soldiers engaged in some fairly robust peacekeeping in response to direct targeting."

A Serb tank fired shells at a school in the central Bosnian town of Maglaj that houses a contingent of British soldiers from the Household Cavalry regiment.

Six Britons were wounded slightly when one tank round hit the base. The UN troops replied with cannon fire and at least three anti-tank missiles, officials said.

It was unclear if the missiles destroyed the Serb T-34 tank believed to be responsible for the attack. The same tank fired at the British troops last Friday, causing considerable damage to their quarters.

But after one week, the Serbian security services provided what it said was incriminating information about Mr. Mihailovic to the Belgrade weekly Vreme.

The documents provided included allegedly bounced checks from Mr. Mihailovic for the purchase of racehorses, a video of him, and other items intended to portray him as a professional thief and swindler.

It was not entirely clear, however, whether these credentials were supposed to disqualify Mr. Mihailovic from the role he says he played in purchasing arms, telecommunications equipment and other war materiel for Serbia between 1991 and 1994. The Serbian security services, staffed by Mr. Milosevic's hand-picked agents, are known, for example, to have employed Arkon, a well-known criminal wanted in Sweden for murder.

Mr. Mihailovic denies the charges in the Vreme article, saying they were concocted to discredit him. He continues to insist that the documents are genuine and that he is ready to take lie-detector tests.

— ROGER COHEN

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This restitution is important for the tribunal's future credibility, because it promised in a letter dated Nov. 18, 1994, to give the documents back to Mr. Mihailovic "in the near future."

The tribunal, for reasons that are unclear, chose instead to give them to the Binnenlandse Veiligheids Dienst, or the Dutch internal security services on Jan. 12 and Jan. 20.

Serbia did not initially react to The New York Times story.

Given reactions like these, many Liberians and aid workers have concluded that what is lacking has more to do with will-power than money.

Liberia, with its innumerable but diffuse atrocities, has never managed to seem like a large-scale catastrophe, like those in countries like Rwanda and Somalia, even though as many as 10 percent of Liberia's people have been killed in the civil war and more than 80 percent of Liberians are refugees.

The war broke out on Dec. 24, 1989, when Charles Taylor, an American-educated Liberian, invaded the country from neighboring Ivory Coast in an effort to overthrow the dictator, Samuel K. Doe.

Mr. Doe, a former army sergeant who seized power in 1980, was captured and killed by members of a breakaway group that was to be the first of many militias to vie for power.

After the collapse of a promising negotiated settlement late last year, Ecomog and the United Nations retreated from most of the countryside. Each has dramatically reduced its numbers here as battling militias have spread in the vacuum.

"Everyone here just sits around the table and points the finger at someone else," said Fiona Terry, a representative of Doctors Without Borders who has worked in Somalia, Rwanda and Iraq.

"Meanwhile, people just go on dying," she said. "It's the most frustrating country I have ever worked in."

Skinheads
Detained
After Paris
Drowning

The Associated Press

PARIS — The police cracked down on Paris-area skinheads on Wednesday, detaining 29 people for questioning about the drowning of a Moroccan immigrant who was pushed into the Seine during a march by thousands of far-right supporters.

The death has provoked outrage across the political spectrum as France readies for a presidential runoff election on Sunday.

In a dramatic gesture following his last regular cabinet meeting, the outgoing president, François Mitterrand, 78, went to the bridge from which the man was pushed to pay homage and show his opposition to racism.

Police officers made coordinated arrests shortly before daybreak in Paris and the surrounding region; the authorities said there was no immediate word whether any of those in custody would be charged or how long they would be held.

The victim, Brahim Bouarram, 29, was accosted by three skinheads Monday during a march through Paris by about 15,000 supporters of the far-right National Front. Mr. Bouarram was pushed into the river, and his body later was retrieved by police divers.

Witnesses said that the assailants, after attacking Mr. Bouarram, mingled back into the throng of marchers.

The leader of the National Front, Jean-Marie Le Pen, said that his party, which advocates the deportation of 3 million immigrants, bore no responsibility for the death.

But politicians from the mainstream right to the far left asserted that the racist and anti-foreigner overtones of National Front rhetoric had played a role in the incident.

Leftist political parties, trade unions and anti-racist groups were organizing a march Wednesday evening in Paris to protest the death. The Gaullist candidate in the presidential runoff on Sunday, Jacques Chirac, planned to send a delegation from his campaign to the march, as did the Socialist candidate, Lionel Jospin.

PARIS — The extreme rightist Jean-Marie Le Pen said Wednesday that he would cast a blank ballot on Sunday in the runoff round of France's presidential election pitting the Gaullist Jacques Chirac against the Socialist Lionel Jospin.

Mr. Le Pen, who took 15 percent of the first-round vote on April 23, told a rally of his National Front party on Monday that he would not recommend they back either candidate, but that he would announce on Wednesday which candidate he would personally vote for.

"It's very clear, I will cast a blank ballot," Mr. Le Pen said on television. "I think many people will thus vote Le Pen in the second round."

Mr. Le Pen finished fourth in the first round of voting. Only the top two vote-getters go on to the runoff.

Yet, his 15 percent score, his best ever, came as a surprise and underlined the influence his voters could have in the second round.

Opinion polls last week showed that roughly half of those who voted for Mr. Le Pen last month would vote for Mr. Chirac Sunday, while 25 percent would back Mr. Jospin and an equal number would abstain.

William Drotodiak of The Washington Post reported from Paris:

Mr. Chirac, the conservative mayor of Paris, emerged after a crucial television debate with Mr. Jospin as the clear front-runner in Sunday's final round, analysts and commentators said Wednesday.

Throughout his long political career — he has been prime minister twice — Mr. Chirac has been handicapped by his poor performances in television debates.

But this time, Mr. Chirac stuck closely to a script that reaffirmed his pretensions of serving as a wise patriarch who would heal the nation's social divisions while preparing the French people for the challenges of the 21st century.

His performance was carefully orchestrated down to the smallest detail, including the affable smile and indulgent nod

Le Pen's Strategy:
A Blank Ballot in
Presidential Vote

Reuters

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His performance was carefully orchestrated down to the smallest detail, including the affable smile and indulgent nod

toward his adversary that aides said was copied from Ronald Reagan.

In addition, Mr. Chirac appears to have effected a reconciliation with enough of Prime Minister Edouard Balladur's supporters to hunt Mr. Jospin's efforts to poach votes from the center.

Mr. Chirac also seems to have weathered an attack from Mr. Le Pen, his old nemesis on the far right, whose supporters seem disinclined to cross the political spectrum to vote for Mr. Jospin.

The left-leaning newspaper Liberation called it "the debate of the gentleman candidates," noting that the encounter had unfolded "in a rather courteous and pedagogical manner" without "the tension or hate visible in previous debates."

The conservative daily Le Figaro observed that "there was no blast of hate in the studio" and that "there was even mutual respect and good humor" between the two candidates.

That, the newspaper suggested, showed France was becoming a more mature democracy.

Both candidates avoided being drawn into polemics about immigration, perhaps the most explosive subject of the campaign following the unprecedented 15 percent score in the first round by Mr. Le Pen.

Memory Fails
At the Border

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Who's the president of Mexico? What's the name of Canada's prime minister? They may be prominent neighbors, but most Americans apparently don't know their names.

Just 2 percent of respondents to a survey released Wednesday by the New York-based Louis Harris and Associates polling firm could name the Mexican president, Ernesto Zedillo.

Only 1 percent in the poll of 1,225 adults knew that the Canadian prime minister is Jean Chrétien.

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EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Nonproliferation Debate

Point one about the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, now up for renewal after a 25-year run, is that it has been especially useful to American strategy and American foreign policy. As a superpower, the United States has a greater interest than anyone else in global nuclear restraint. In limiting the known new members of the nuclear or near-nuclear club to three (India, Pakistan, Israel), the treaty has served this essential goal.

This is not to say the treaty can't be improved. It empowers its inspectors to inspect only its members' declared facilities. Through this loophole, treaty signatories Iran, Iraq and North Korea are driving illegal nuclear programs. The treaty makes it too easy for countries receiving peaceful nuclear aid to build up their bomb-making capability. And provisions for enforcement are weak. How much better it would be if cheaters faced automatic penalties. It is a pity that the United States did not bring remedies to the conference now going on in New York.

It did not because it feared the proposals that others might make if it opened up the treaty for amendment. Specifically, it feared that the non-nuclear countries, for signing on again, would ask a high price—for example, in the nuclear powers' peaceful nuclear sharing and in their disarmament. In New York, some of the non-nuclear countries, complaining of the treaty's "discrimination," now seek to block (prudential) restraints on the provision of peaceful nuclear assistance to signers with hidden bomb programs; they also seek to force the pace of the nuclear powers' own disarmament.

Cubans Like the Others

The Clinton administration struck the right humanitarian balance on Tuesday when it announced that most of the remaining Cubans at Guantanamo Naval Base would be allowed to enter the United States. By doing this, and by declaring that nearly all Cubans who flee to the United States in the future will be returned home, the White House has taken a significant step toward a more sensible relationship with the Castro regime. It marks the end of the double standard under which Cuban immigrants were given preferential treatment over others.

From now on, Cubans who try to enter the United States illegally will be treated like any other illegal immigrants. They will be returned home if they fail to qualify for political asylum. They will be allowed to apply in Havana for refugee status and eventual immigration. State Department officials say they are satisfied that those returned will not suffer discrimination. American consular officials will be allowed to monitor their treatment.

It was clearly in the administration's interest to move the Cubans. Violent incidents had broken out, and the Pentagon

was spending \$1 million a day to maintain the Guantanamo camp.

State Department officials estimate that around 15,000 Cubans now at Guantanamo will be eligible to enter the United States. Some with criminal histories or other undesirable characteristics will be excluded. Those entering from Guantanamo will be folded into the quota of 20,000 per year agreed upon last summer. The 15,000 allowed in will be spread over three years, so as not to swamp those who are following legal channels and applying from inside Cuba. Applications will also be considered on a separate track so that the Guantanamo group will not push back the applications from inside Cuba.

If Cuban cooperation continues and the new arrangement proves successful, the White House should look for other ways to move toward more normal relations. The administration also needs to redouble its efforts to place the Haitian children who remain at Guantanamo. Once that is accomplished, an era of imbalance in the treatment of Caribbean refugees can finally be closed.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Funds From the Church

By itself, the statement from the presiding bishop of the Episcopal Church in America was a grabber: It said the 2.5 million-member denomination's former treasurer, Ellen F. Cooke, had "systematically diverted" \$2.2 million of the church's funds for her own "personal benefit and other unauthorized purposes."

According to the church-initiated investigation in New York, Mrs. Cooke's was no Robin Hood "steal from the rich, give to the poor" escapade. The bishop's statement said the probe disclosed that the church's funds were spent on such things as a family farm in Virginia, a family house in New Jersey, jewelry, clothing, nonbusiness travel in the United States and abroad, limousine service and private school tuition for her two sons. The D.C. Corrections Department would be hard pressed to produce an inmate from among its 10,000 prisoners who, single-handedly, has taken an employer for more.

But what the church's former treasurer allegedly did has been nearly rivaled in audacity, as well as in downright moral squalor, by the reasons she has advanced to explain away her behavior. These are on a par with the original defense proffered by convicted former United Way chief William Aramony to justify his looting of a charity. To recall, he said he used the charity's money to globe-trot with girlfriends, gamble and goof off because he had suffered from a shrinking brain that reduced his inhibitions and caused him to lose track of numbers. Enter Mrs. Cooke. She takes this incredible line of thought to a whole new place. While she says she wants to accept responsibility for "any inappropriate use of funds" entrusted to her care, she explains that her actions resulted from a psychiatric "breakdown" brought on by "the pain, abuse and power-

lessness I have felt during the years I worked as a lay woman on a senior level at the church headquarters."

The "powerless" Mrs. Cooke was actually one of the Episcopal Church's most powerful lay officials. Her salary was second only to the presiding bishop's. By accounts of church insiders, Mrs. Cooke was more autocrat than pushover. In fact, it was her working style that led the presiding bishop to show her the door last December. The alleged fraudulent actions were not discovered until weeks later.

Her alleged misappropriation of millions (she calls it an "inappropriate and wrong response to the situation in which I found myself") is something she has "blocked from memory," but she describes it as "a cry for help which I fully expected to be discovered and questioned, and which escalated as I tried to escape a situation which had become intolerable." Escalated? Well, she may have a point there. The whole scheme was uncovered when, upon her firing, she aroused suspicion by improperly calling for and receiving approximately \$86,000 more upon her resignation, according to the church.

The presiding bishop, who has yet to decide whether to file a complaint with prosecutors, said, "It would be difficult for me to describe the sense of betrayal that I have felt over these last few months." Mrs. Cooke says she feels remorse and regret for the pain she has caused everyone and that she and her husband intend to make full restitution. But those funds were meant to serve, as Bishop Edmond L. Browning said, "the least of us." If true, this was a sacrilege as well as embezzlement, and Mrs. Cooke's statement of "explanation" sounds as if she still doesn't understand that it was either.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Clinton and Yeltsin Had Better Make Up in Moscow

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Bill Clinton and Boris Yeltsin need to adopt one simple, overriding goal if their Moscow summit is to succeed next week. They must work together to conquer the strong current of mutual distrust that has surged into their personal relationship during the past year.

The task seems simple to state, but it will not be easy. The Clinton-Yeltsin distrust goes far deeper than either leader will admit in public. Each feels that he has been repeatedly stung by the other on European security, Russia's brutal campaign in Chechnya and Russian nuclear sales to Iran.

This summit was conceived in ceremony. President Yeltsin planned the May 9-10 meeting with President Clinton not as an opportunity to do business but as a cornerstone of Russia's celebration of its role in defeating Nazi Germany 50 years ago. Politically, the besieged and unpopular Yeltsin needs his people to see Russia being treated by world leaders as a great power with a significant history.

That is why Mr. Clinton's diplomats and it appears, he himself felt that he had to attend Russia's Victory in Europe celebration, overriding strong arguments by his political advisers that he should not go to Moscow at all this spring.

Mr. Yeltsin pushed the invitation on

Mr. Clinton when they met in Washington last September and surprised him by badgering him about the trip when they met in Budapest in December at the summit of the Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The Budapest encounter marked a nadir in Clinton-Yeltsin relations. Each came away feeling that his sides had not prepared him for the other's "unpredictable" behavior. The shadow that Budapest cast over the U.S.-Russian relationship can be lifted in Moscow only by the two leaders themselves.

Foreign minister Andrei Kozyrev said as much to Clinton aides in his pre-summit visit to Washington last week. Russian decisions on the contentious issue of NATO expansion into Central and Eastern Europe were "a presidential matter," Mr. Kozyrev said, implicitly confirming his ministry's lack of authority and ability to predict Mr. Yeltsin.

Mr. Kozyrev indicated his personal view that Washington and Moscow can bridge their differences on NATO expansion. But he made clear that Mr. Clinton would have to win Mr. Yeltsin's personal agreement for a compromise.

The two sides locked horns on NATO

expansion last December, with Russia pulling back from what Clinton aides thought were clear promises to join NATO's auxiliary Partnership for Peace program. The reversal came after Mr. Yeltsin read news accounts of a NATO political communiqué (issued just before the Dec. 6 Budapest summit) which indicated to him that NATO was accelerating plans to bring Poland, the Czech Republic, Hungary and Slovakia into the Western military alliance.

Russian officials had been extensively briefed on those NATO plans before they were made public. But the word apparently never reached Mr. Yeltsin, who devoted his Budapest speech to warning that a "cold peace" was replacing U.S.-Russian cooperation.

Mr. Clinton, on his way home from Budapest, similarly complained that his aides had lured him into an unproductive, antagonistic encounter with Mr. Yeltsin that he could have happily skipped.

Clipping the ice off the Clinton-Yeltsin relationship is a prerequisite to what should be the only big success of the Moscow meeting: agreement on a formula for eventual NATO expansion. This is now within reach if the two leaders can re-establish the required level of personal trust for a deal built on a qualifying adjective that can save face for both sides.

The necessary qualifier is "speedy," or some more prepossessing synonym. Mr. Yeltsin needs to emphasize that he is against the "speedy" expansion of NATO, a formulation that lets him reconcile himself to a gradual, non-threatening extension of the alliance eastward.

U.S. officials will not quibble over whether the expansion is described as speedy or not, and will indicate that ways can be found to show that NATO expansion is not synonymous with the exclusion of Russia or Ukraine from European security arrangements.

Why bother? Why not go to Moscow and slug it out with Mr. Yeltsin over NATO's future, and let the chips fall where they may? The answer lies in part in Mr. Clinton's decision to go to the V-E Mr. Yeltsin's decision to go to the V-E celebration in the first place. Mr. Yeltsin, for all his flaws, and Mr. Kozyrev, for all his weakness, remain the West's best hope for a cooperative Russian foreign policy.

Little progress is likely on the disputes over Russian help for Iran's reactors and on America's concern about human rights abuses in Chechnya. These are core national issues for Moscow. European security offers the best opportunity for two leaders who still hold the fate of the world in their nuclear-armed hands to find common ground for cooperation.

The Washington Post

Rampant Corruption Is a Dangerous Threat to Russian Reform

By Thomas L. Friedman

MOSCOW — Everyone warned me to beware of street crime in Moscow. So my first morning in the hotel I got down to the front desk and ask for a safety deposit box to store my cash. "Sorry," says the desk clerk, "they're all being used. There's a waiting list. Would you like me to put you down?"

A waiting list for safety deposit boxes? It sounded like the punch line to a joke: "How do you know when you're in a really dangerous city?"

After a week here, though, I found reports of Moscow street crime a tad exaggerated. I spent a morning riding around in a police car with the Moscow Municipal Militia, an elite unit for fighting street crime. My hosts sounded like cops dealing with the same problems of any major U.S. city, although they did wear flak jackets and carry submachine guns.

They arrested some Ukrainians for improper residence permits, sniffed around for drug peddlers and stolen cars, and complained bitterly that the criminals now drove Mercedeses while their little Russian-made Zhigulis had no reverse gear.

It is not the street crime that threatens Russia. It is the official corruption, the cheating of the state and businesses by their own employees and the Mafia, which, if unchecked, is going to undermine Russian reform from within. It is already eroding the credibility of the government and courts, diverting resources, lowering tax revenues and driving away investors. Russia today needs the FBI, not the IMF.

The corruption reaches right into the leadership. Indeed, there is a joke here about a man who drives into Moscow from the countryside and parks his new car right outside the Kremlin's Spassky Gate, in Red Square. A policeman comes along and tells

the man, "Look, you can't park here, this is the gate all our leaders use." The man answers: "Don't worry, I locked my car."

The manager of a U.S. consumer products company here says he is importing his company's goods for resale and paying the official tariffs, which amount to \$330,000 a truckload. His Russian competitors are buying the same product wholesale in Western Europe, paying off Russian customs to look the other way at \$30,000 a truckload, and then reselling the goods here at a fraction of his price, driving him out of business.

One reason so many people here lie on their tax returns and customs declarations is because customs officers and bank tellers have been selling information to the Mafia about who has cash and would make a fat target for extortion. No wonder a friend of mine who just bought a bank

here found that it had more security men than executives.

In the days of communism, wages were so low that it was expected that people would rip off the government to survive. But today those habits continue. A major Western restaurant chain just sent in auditors to find out why it was doing so much business and making so little money. They found that almost every employee was involved in some form of larceny, from chefs taking hamburger to managers taking kickbacks.

Russian textile companies, which used to get cheap cotton from Uzbekistan, now get a huge government subsidy to buy the same cotton at world prices. So what happened? Russian companies started importing cotton from Uzbekistan at world prices, got their 30 percent subsidy from the government, and then re-exported the same cotton to Europe at the world price — making a tidy profit but provid-

ing no jobs at home. That is why Russia, which does not grow one ball of cotton, was one of the world's largest exporters in 1994. Does it matter? After all, the United States went through its own robber-baron phase of capitalism. Yes, it matters. It matters because Russia would have so many more resources — particularly for badly needed social welfare programs to deal with mounting unemployment — if it had more tax revenues.

It also matters because rampant corruption could leave all those left out of the game looking for a man-on-horseback, maybe a fast, to crack down.

And it matters because Russia still has nuclear technology and fissile material lying around. Where everything is for sale, that could include a pocketful of plutonium. America has every defense against a missile launch, but none against nuclear shoplifting with a brown paper bag.

The New York Times

Multilateral Development Banks Work and Ought to Be Supported

By Peter H. Sullivan

MANILA — Development financing is a complex subject easily misunderstood. It is a mixture of self-interest and altruism. It involves sensitive economic, social, political and cultural issues.

The Asian Development Bank, which has 55 members spanning industrialized and developing economies, channels billions of dollars a year in urgently needed financial and technical aid to developing countries in Asia and the Pacific. As the multilateral development bank for the world's largest, most populous and fastest-growing region, which also has the largest number of poor, the ADB is a major capital conduit between North and South.

Much of this financing returns to developed nations in the form of contracts and consultancies for development projects.

Yet foreign assistance is under heavy attack in some Western states. In the U.S. Congress, for example, there are increasing calls for big cuts in overseas aid and development programs.

Such programs should be under constant scrutiny to ensure that taxpayers' money is being used in the most cost-effective way. But multilateral banks like

the ADB are the most effective channels for development.

The private sector is strengthening in many developing countries and capital is global in reach, but the multilateral development banks are uniquely mandated to help the poorest nations where commercial banks are still reluctant to participate. Concessional loans with long maturity periods are often the only source of development finance for such nations.

Even better-off developing states need noncommercial funds to improve their social sectors — health, education, population planning, advancement of women, protection of the environment — where economic returns are too long-term for commercial banks.

Multilateral development banks finance projects covering the economic spectrum from infrastructure, energy, transport, communications and agriculture to social services. These projects involve billions of dollars' worth of contracts, many of which are won in international bidding by contractors from industrialized countries.

Typical of donor states, U.S. companies benefited from contracts amounting to \$2.3 billion for goods and services under ADB-financed projects by the end of 1994 — a sum roughly equal to the total paid-in capital contributed by the U.S. government to the ADB. The return to the United States is even larger if American services and equipment provided through non-American firms which win contracts from the bank are included.

Since Asia's developing economies are growing more than twice as fast as the world as a whole, they offer North American and European companies and contractors enormous new opportunities for trade and investment.

The multiplier effect works in several ways. Through multilateral development banks, given the contributions of other member states, an individual country needs to contribute only a fraction of what it would have to provide in a bilateral agreement to finance its official development policy.

Each member also pays into the bank only a small portion of its capital subscription. In the case of the ADB, it is a weighted average of 7.2 percent of the mem-

ber's capital subscription. The remainder would need to be paid in only should there be a call to meet the ADB's borrowing obligations, a situation that has never arisen.

Based on this arrangement, the ADB, with its triple A rating, is able to raise funds from the international capital markets.

As a result, every dollar that U.S. taxpayers pay as capital subscription to the ADB results in about \$85 in loans. Moreover, in overall lending every ADB dollar invested is matched by \$1.50 in counterpart funding from the borrower and co-financing sources.

In providing physical and social infrastructure, multilateral development banks pave the way for private investors to follow. Relatively modest ADB investments in regional rating agencies, mutual funds and technical assistance have helped bring about wide-ranging reforms in Asia's capital markets that have in turn generated billions of dollars in capital investment by the private sector.

Through both loans and technical assistance, the ADB promotes economic and policy reform and improves project implementation. Technical assistance is also used for upgrading human resources, a key component of development.

Moreover, through its private sector operations, the ADB, by taking a minority interest or providing just a proportion of the loan financing needed by selected enterprises, plays a vital role in mobilizing the investment of funds. In doing so, it acts as a catalyst to private sector activity.

As a trusted neutral agency, the ADB has played a crucial role in initiating and promoting subregional economic cooperation. The six countries which border on the Mekong River —

Cambodia, China, Laos, Burma, Thailand and Vietnam — have formed joint development undertakings in several sectors at the ADB's initiative and under its guidance. A region torn apart for decades by conflict is being drawn together by common endeavors in transport, energy, environmental protection, trade, investment and tourism.

The ADB is also helping promote "growth triangles" in Southeast Asia, in one case linking Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand and in another Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines.

By participating in the development of Asia and the Pacific, the industrialized countries not only help to promote peace and stability in the region, but also create for themselves huge trade and investment opportunities. By not taking part, there is the risk of continued underdevelopment and economic and political instability — to nobody's gain.

Global interdependence of economies is a reality. Isolationism and protectionism are unrealistic and dangerous.

The multilateral development banks remain highly successful vehicles for enhancing international cooperation. They are still the most effective source of development financing, and must be fully supported with essential funds by governments so that they can continue their work. Ill-informed criticism leading to the downsizing and weakening of multilateral development banks such as the ADB would hurt all parties concerned.

The writer, an American, is a vice president at the Asian Development Bank. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

No More Embassies for Sale, Please

By Faith Whittlesey

NEW YORK — The 1996 Republican presidential primaries promise to be among the costliest ever. Because New York, California and other large states have pushed their primaries forward, the outcome almost certainly will be decided in early spring by who has the most cash to throw around in those hugely expensive media markets.

That means that the competition to attract big bucks contributors will be fiercer than ever, and the temptations to offer push ambassadorial appointments to the highest of the big givers will be greater than ever.

Although the quid pro quo is rarely stated so baldly, big contributors know that embassy postings have often been the reward handed out by presidents from both parties to those who are especially generous. Most contributors will assume that the practice continues. Let them have any doubt, high-powered fund-raisers will be there to whisper vague but enticing promises in their ears.

It is time the candidates of both parties issued an explicit pledge — call it a Contract With America's Friends Abroad — to stop this practice now.

Leaders of countries to which ambassadors are assigned simply because they are big donors feel demeaned by the process. These "money appointments"

too often show a serious lack of understanding and knowledge about the best way to win friends for the United States.

The high-profile position of an ambassador can be crucial to the successful implementation of U.S. policy objectives abroad. America desperately needs as its ambassadors articulate men and women who can confidently, intelligently and enthusiastically advocate the policies of the duly elected government, even when those policies are unpopular.

This is why the above is not an argument simply to fill ambassadorial posts with only professional Foreign Service personnel. While there are many fine and talented people in the Foreign Service, they are not, as a group, particularly well adapted to advocating policies with which they often may disagree personally.

What the United States needs is highly qualified citizen-ambassadors drawn from the country's business, political and intellectual communities, people who understand the administration's goals and its underlying philosophy and can communicate those goals to their counterparts abroad.

In an ideal world, political donors would give to their cho-

sen candidate out of a commitment to his or her ideals. Since we do not live in an ideal world, and since most large contributors expect some recognition, legitimate ways can be found to stroke egos without deconstructing foreign policy.

Having worked on the White House staff and served in many presidential and political campaigns, I believe that to make large donors feel sufficiently appreciated it usually suffices to invite them on occasion to the presidential box at the Kennedy Center, to White House dinners honoring important visitors, or to Rose Garden events unveiling policy initiatives or announcing new appointments.

It is said that with the end of the Cold War, history has not come to an end, it has just become more complex. In such a world, the United States needs the best people possible representing its interests abroad.

Republican candidates should take the pledge now. And President Bill Clinton and any Democratic challenger should be urged to follow suit and proclaim: No embassies for sale.

The writer, chairman of the American Swiss Foundation, was U.S. ambassador to Switzerland under President Ronald Reagan. She contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1895: Defending Peking

SHANGHAI — The Chinese, in order to prevent a possible entry of Japanese into Peking, have cut the embankments near the city and flooded miles of territory. Hundreds of Chinese have been drowned.

1920: Meeting Russia

LONDON — Steady pressure toward the resumption, first of commercial, then of diplomatic relations with Russia continues, despite the critical situation there, possibly involving the fall of Lenin and Trotsky. The British are giving the negotiations official encouragement and think it impossible that they will break down, despite the anxiety on account of the conditions in Russia resulting from the Polish advance and the growing unrest against compulsory labor.

1945: Germans Fleeing

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCES — Thousands of Germans were fleeing their broken country towards Denmark by land and sea tonight [May 3] as the disintegration of Germany reached its final stages with the surrender of the German Reich's second largest city and Europe's second largest port, which gave up to the British 2d Army. The vast majority of the German forces could not get away and were surrendering wholesale. Prisoner counts were rounded up by tens of thousands. Conservative estimates placed the prisoner bag of the 2d British Army at well over 150,000 in the last thirty-six hours. The American 8th Infantry Division, which is attached to the British, about estimated its prisoners at 30,000.

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OPINION/LETTERS

A Fashionable Stereotype That Explains Very Little

By E. J. Dionne Jr.

WASHINGTON — It has been the fashion since the 1994 elections to speak of "angry white men" as the defining group of the next political era. The fashion has become a small industry since the Oklahoma City tragedy, transforming bombers and killers into particularly egregious symbols of a class.

It is bizarre, to say the least, to see terrorists as stand-ins for large numbers of white men. It is no better than claiming that Black Panthers who shot cops in the 1960s were representative of all African-American

and Republicans, the AWMs were a gold mine, a new "victim" group that the right could call its own and in the process use to diminish the claims of others (African-Americans, women) whose grievances had previously seemed justified.

Now it is true that a lot of white men in American society feel besieged. Gender roles have been redefined and power has been shifting toward women and nonwhites, albeit not as quickly as women and nonwhites think fair.

But the AWM notion is flawed because it explains both too much and too little. Take those 1994 elections: The Democrats' losses among white men were especially severe among white men who did not graduate from college — the ones for whom the new economy has been more curse than blessing. Among white male college graduates, who are doing relatively well, the Democrats' losses were not nearly so bad.

Moreover, as Ruy Teixeira, a political analyst with the Economic Policy Institute, has pointed out, the Democrats' losses were not confined to white men. Substantial ground was also lost among white women who didn't graduate from college. The economy, after all, isn't being good to them, either.

What is going on, it appears, has less to do with gender than with class: A lot of families in the middle- to lower-middle income ranges — especially families that don't include college graduates — see their living standards slipping. The need for more income can force both men and women to spend more time working outside the home than either they or their children would like.

The 'angry white male' idea threatens to become a dodge for liberals and conservatives alike.

can males. Both generalizations are forms of racism and paranoia. But cultural and journalistic inventions such as "angry white men" do not come from nowhere. They usually reflect an effort to explain some big social change and to impose order on new grievances.

The angry white man, or AWM, concept took off after the Republican electoral victory in 1994. Election Day polls showed clearly that some of the Republicans' biggest gains were among white men. That set off an avalanche of analysis.

For liberals and Democrats, it offered a kind of alibi, as if defeat were rendered more honorable when it was ascribed to the allegedly racist (or homophobic or xenophobic) tendencies of the AWMs. For conservatives



"You may be the commanding general of Post 17 of the Grand Patriot Militia, but in this outfit you're the private who takes the garbage to the dump!"

This economic frustration thus heightens the sense of moral disorder that Republicans of the Bill Bennett stripe have addressed forcefully. Americans, especially parents, feel they have little control over the cultural environment. They want their children exposed to what they call, unapologetically, "wholesome values." These entail (to pick from Mr. Bennett's list of virtues) self-discipline, responsibility and work, and also compassion, honesty and faith. The broader culture does not reinforce these values nearly to the extent that parents — and not just parents — would wish.

White males, angry or not, have no monopoly on worries about economic opportunity or the state of American virtue. African-American parents are no less concerned about their children's job prospects and

the values to which they are being exposed. Women are as worried about these matters as men.

The angry white male idea threatens to become a dodge for conservatives and liberals alike. Conservatives, for the most part, don't want to face up to the costs of rising inequalities in income. They want to highlight the economy's ability to produce economic growth and play down the fact that growth has recently been skewed toward the better off and the better educated.

It is a lot easier for conservatives to say that angry white men want to get rid of gun control than to support changes in the economy aimed at lifting living standards at the middle and bottom rungs. The AWM obsession can also tempt conservative politicians to exaggerate the gains blacks and women have made and to sug-

gest (without quite saying so) that these gains are unfair and are the main reason for white male anxiety.

Liberals, on the other hand, can use the AWM idea to buttress an attitude of condescension toward legitimate anxieties over the country's cultural drift. If worries about the culture are explained by "paternalistic attitudes" or "bigotry," they can be written off and ignored. That would be politically stupid, and it would also be wrong.

The idea of the angry white man reduces large numbers of Americans to their elemental passions, denying their ability to reason or act in common with other kinds of Americans. It disguises more problems than it solves and distorts more reality than it explains. Like so many stereotypes, it deserves to be junked.

The Washington Post.

There Are Ways a Country Can Live With Terrorism

By Abraham Rabinovich

JERUSALEM — A few months after the Six-Day War, a cinematographer in Jerusalem felt his foot touch a package under the seat in front of him. A woman had just vacated the seat in mid-film. After whispered consultations all about, someone picked up the package and took it to the lobby. A policeman who was summoned ran with it to a nearby compound and set it down behind a tree. He had just pulled safely back when the package exploded.

Since that incident 28 years ago there have probably been thousands

places of public assembly. In many neighborhoods, residents patrol streets at night as part of the civil guard. Time is set aside in schools after terrorist incidents to permit children to vent their anxieties. An alert public is quick to report suspicious objects — dozens of which over the years have turned out to be bombs. These objects are now dealt with only by trained sappers.

When a knife-wielder runs amok or gunmen suddenly open fire on a crowded street it is often civilians licensed to carry pistols who are the first to try to stop them. In order to enable investigators to elicit information in "ticking bomb" situations, the courts have sanctioned them to apply "moderate physical pressure" on suspected terrorists. Special litter bins that can absorb the impact of an explosion were installed in the streets and parks of Israeli cities after conventional litter bins had proven a favorite place to deposit bombs.

As the populace adjusts to terror, the terrorists adjust, too. The bombs become more sophisticated and the tactics bolder. As American troops learned off Okinawa, suicide bombers are hard to stop even when you have an entire battle fleet braced for them. As it learned in Oklahoma, even "conventional" bombers can do terrible damage.

The Israeli experience is that good intelligence is the basic weapon in the battle against terror. As painful as terror blows have been in the past three decades, those foiled by the security services would have been far worse. Limitations such as those placed on the FBI regarding penetration of extremist organizations are an enviable expression of a free society. But if America is confronting a serious threat of urban terror, its security services will need a freer hand. What Israel has demonstrated is that short of an Algeria-like situation, society properly braced can live untraumatized, dynamic, upbeat lives, even with terror lurking in the shadow.

The writer, a reporter with The Jerusalem Post, contributed this column to the International Herald Tribune.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Transparent Ambition

I cannot understand why Senator Bob Dole's "vow to press for anti-terror laws" should be considered newsworthy (April 26). Perhaps next week we will see a headline expressing his vow to support motherhood. The real news is the obvious ambition of a politician who will do anything to obtain the Republican presidential nomination. The least we could have expected was sufficient time to find and bury the innocent victims of the Oklahoma City tragedy before Senator Dole pandered to the National Rifle Association by supporting the repeal of gun control

legislation. His remark that Representative Charles Schumer of New York has a "penchant for publicity" is the worst example of the pot calling the kettle black I have ever seen.

J. RANDALL
Prague.

Free Speech, Hate Speech

Regrettably, the April 28 editorial "Watch Your Language" mentions constitutional guarantees of free speech almost as an afterthought. Alarm bells should ring when a paper as respected as The New York Times confidently asserts the unprovable, saying that the force of

words "can create a generalized atmosphere of violence in which unstable individuals feel that they have a license for crime." Brooding paranoia does not need to be justified by radio broadcasts; it flourishes most often in solitude, among loners cut off from normal sociability and communication.

G. Gordon Liddy, the talk-show host, may have crossed the line from free speech to hate speech in his exhortations to shoot trespassing federal agents; but this is a question that should be considered on its own merits, not unthinkingly linked to the horror and outrage evoked by the Oklahoma bombing.

It would be sad if a president with a record as a defender of free speech, as exemplified by his 1993 meeting with the persecuted writer Salman Rushdie, should fail to be noticed for his more measured comments on the bombing: his prompt warning against over-hasty judgment and the stereotyping of whole groups.

FRANCES D'SOUZA
Article 19, London.

Beyond the Bagel

The Washington Post and other "bagel cutters" (*"American Topics,"* March 13) might like to know that a klutz, the person who cuts himself

while slicing a bagel, is also the type to stumble over his own feet; to search for his eyeglasses while they sit perched on his nose; to signal left while turning right; and to commit sundry other unthinking "clumsies." Yet he may be a wise and intelligent person. Better not be within hearing distance, however, when a Yiddish speaker cuts through and beyond the bagel he is holding. A nearby companion might observe with wonderment, if not sarcasm: "Oy, bist du a kluger!" (Oh! Aren't you a smart one!) — accompanied, of course, by inimitable tonalities.

M. B. C. DOV.
Brussels.

BOOKS

LOOKING FOR THE LOST: Journeys Through a Vanishing Japan

By Alan Booth. 416 pages. \$25. Kodansha International.

Reviewed by Alan Jolis

WESTERN writers' fascination with Japan has taken many forms. Jorge Luis Borges and Marguerite Yourcenar each discovered Japan late in life, and they wrote in rapt terms about its sophisticated philosophy and the by-now familiar culture of haiku and rock gardens. Others such as Michael Crichton have taken a far less reverential look and drawn stereotypical business executives as new symbols of evil in our post-Cold War era.

Now in his thoughtful, funny, erudite and endlessly entertaining travel book, Alan Booth gives us an insider's Japan most of us have never seen before. Booth, who died of cancer in 1993 at the age of 46, was a London-born specialist in Noh theater. He lived in Tokyo for 23 years and had previously written "The Roads to Sata: A 2,000-mile walk through Japan." Here he again takes us on a walking tour of the byways and hideaways of a nation he came to love and understand in its most minute shadings.

Imagine a personal tour

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Michelle Farradon, owner of a bookshop in Paris, is reading "La Bourrasque" by Hélène Lenoir.

"Reading books is my passion, and I just finished. It's a tale of violent family incest, but the style of her writing is as important as the story itself." (John Branton, IHT)



through Buckingham Palace given by an aficionado with the erudition of Samuel Johnson and the intractable wit of Mark Twain, a tour that would avoid all the main rooms of the castle and focus on the hidden moat, the mouseholes, the disused toilets, and you will have some idea of what Booth is up to.

"I have always preferred things out of season," Booth writes in "Looking for the Lost" as he trudges along in the cold and wet, after being bitten by a dog. "I like fairgrounds in the rain and ski resorts when the snow has melted and seaside promenades in January."

When he shows us the overcrowded, overcommercialized modern Japan, we see it through such layers of vignettes, humor and historical perspective that the entire society is suddenly

humanized and illuminated with vitality. Whether it's paying for beers he hasn't ordered at a fireman's ball, the history of Japan's newest 315 golf courses, the use of ladies in latex body stockings to sell agricultural equipment, Booth refuses to let himself be taken in by appearances. Nothing is assumed or taken for granted. What results is a Japan that is fascinating and multifaceted beyond anything Westerners imagine.

There are no sick businessmen or politicians here, instead we get sumo-wrestling addicted peasants, surly ex-ladies of the night, gold-toothed old women trying to cheat him, quixotic gangsters, dockworkers. This is a land where tired travelers sitting down to eat smell each other's wet socks, and where a drunk politely wipes the spittle off your plate with his sleeve.

But Booth's sardonic ear is tinged with a deep love for Japan. Each page is redolent with affection. When he calls Shinto philosophy "spurious rigamarole," he first earns the right to say this. He has an anthropologist's objectivity with

an insider's feel for dialects, tiny inflections, word games and the intentional put-downs of a culture into which he married.

By turns funny and angry, always insightful, he shows us how the Japanese "continue to fuss about their 'homogeneity' and their 'uniqueness,' prizing 100 percent racial purity." He explains how cities that are by Western standards "a tangled, utility-cabled skyline full of jolting neon... an ugliness that makes you weep," have hidden treasures for which we need a different aesthetic sense. Kyoto's "subtle, sometimes tiny details that resist the cacophony around them... may require a lifetime to unearth."

This book is a must, a tuning fork for anyone who thinks they know Japan, a demolition derby for any neophyte who harbors preconceptions about the place. Booth does not reveal any motive for his journey. We are never told why or under what circumstance he set out on his walk. But this weakness turns into a strength. More than a book, this is a sui generis crusade without beginning or end; and we follow Booth without conscious goal or destination because the superlative writer can take you anywhere for the sole enchantment of his company.

"Looking for the Lost" is one man's testament, rich in texture and wisdom, a love song to a country and a people who adopted him. Also it is the map of a passionate and keen life.

Alan Jolis, author of the novel "Mercedes and the House of Rainbows," wrote this for the International Herald Tribune.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

IN the diagrammed deal, three no-trump was the obvious contract for North-South, although as it happens four hearts would have been makeable against any defense. But the bidding was excessively revealing: North should have raised the two no-trump to redit to game, since he had no interest in any other contract. Three diamonds served no constructive purpose, and helped Sam Pearson as West to find the best lead.

It now seemed that the unbid club suit offered the best hope, but a routine lead of the five would have been fatal. West saw the danger of blocking the suit, and selected a devastating lead: the club queen. East signaled with the four, preserving the ace as a vital entry, and South held up the king. When the ten was led and East played the two, the writing was on the wall.

South still had a chance in the red suits. He led the diamond queen, which was cov-

NORTH (D)			
♠ K 8 7 2			
♥ 10 6			
♦ A 9 7 5 3			
♣ J 6			
WEST			
♠ J 10 9 3			
♥ Q 7 3			
♦ K 10 3			
♣ Q 10 5			
EAST			
♠ 8 5 4			
♥ 8 4 2			
♦ 8 4			
♣ A 9 4 3 2			
SOUTH			
♠ A Q			
♥ A K J 9 5			
♦ Q J 6			
♣ K 8 7			
Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:			
North	East	South	West
Pass	Pass	1 ♣	Pass
1 ♠	Pass	2 N.T.	Pass
3 ♠	Pass	3 N.T.	Pass
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
West led the club queen.			

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VII PREMI INTERNACIONAL CATALUNYA 1995



Václav Havel

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HEALTH/SCIENCE

Antarctic Angst:
A 2d Ice Sheet
Could Be at RiskBy Walter Sullivan
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — While the melting of the West Antarctic Ice Sheet, which would raise worldwide sea levels by 20 feet (6 meters), has long been considered one of the direst potential consequences of global warming, some polar specialists are suggesting an even more catastrophic scenario.

Meeting last month in Woods Hole, Massachusetts, specialists from many parts of the world debated the stability of the huge East Antarctic Ice Sheet. Could global warming cause it to slip into the sea? Even partial slippage would inundate many coastal cities and much of the world's food-producing land.

It was a polite but emotional debate, evoking past confrontations between those who believe the history of the earth has been punctuated by occasional catastrophes and the "uniformitarians" who rebel against such concepts.

Antarctica is divided by the Transantarctic Mountains into two icy regions. To the west, south of the Americas, is an ice cap that rests on a submerged archipelago comparable in size to the Philippines. Great ice "streams" flow relatively rapidly toward the sea. That the whole sheet might run off into the ocean is widely regarded as a long-term possibility.

The other side of the Transantarctic Mountains rests on a buried continent with a few inland basins. Those who believe slippage may occur say they would expect a partial shedding of the ice, which they say occurred repeatedly until the Pliocene Epoch, three or four million years ago. It is estimated that a shedding of one-third of the East Antarctic Ice Sheet would raise global seas more than 150 feet.

A total melting of polar ice, including that on Greenland,

would inundate all low-lying areas. This occurred during the Cretaceous Period, 65 million to 135 million years ago.

Opponents of the slippage theory cite evidence showing that the Antarctic ice has been stable for at least 17 million years. Cores extracted from the floors of the seas that surround Antarctica, they say, show no untimely sediment from melting icebergs, as would be expected had the continent become partly ice-free.

But proponents argue that at no time since the Pliocene Epoch, when summer temperatures in the Arctic were 10 to 20 degrees Fahrenheit warmer than they are today, has the earth been as warm as some predict it soon will be. The great East Antarctic ice sheet, in places three miles (4.8 kilometers) thick, was formed after the Pliocene. Before that, they propose, the ice waxed and waned, although it was never as extensive as now.

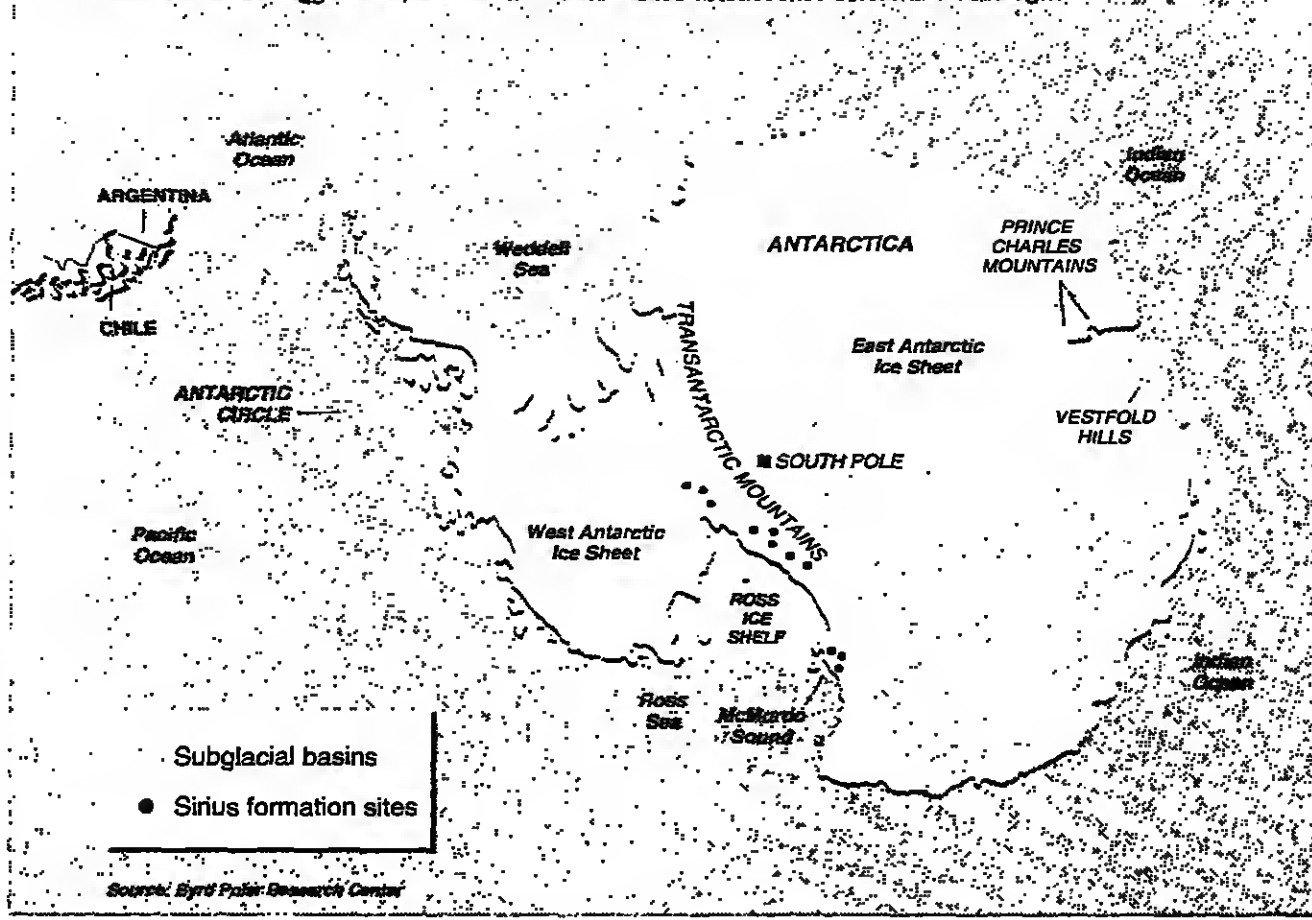
It was agreed at the meeting that during the Pliocene the world was warmer than it has ever been since, particularly in the Arctic. Forests migrated to the shores of the Arctic Ocean and, say proponents of the great slippage, trees grew near the South Pole, having retained the foothold on the continent that they gained when the southern continents were joined. If some of the East Antarctic ice melted at that warming, they say, it could do so again.

This melting and subsequent rise in sea level, proponents argue, would account for the sea-floor fossils found in glacial deposits on mountains in the area. These deposits, known as the Sirius Formation, are themselves remarkable because they are far above any contemporary glaciers, indicating that the East Antarctic ice was at one time much higher, flowing over the mountains. Most recently Sirius-type deposits have also been found in the Prince Charles Mountains on the Indian Ocean side of Antarctica.

Proponents of the theory say

What Would Happen if Eastern Antarctic Ice Melted?

Researchers say basins could become seas if Eastern Antarctic ice sheet melted. Oceanic fossils found at Sirius sites suggest to scientists that the ice melted at least once before, and froze again.



that the tiny oceanic fossils, known as diatoms, could have lived in a shallow inland sea during an ice-free period before they were carried onto the mountains by glacial activity.

Or, the fossils could have been lifted from the basins by winds. Diatom specimens occasionally have been found in places in Antarctica where they could only have been windblown.

Scientists of the slippage school argued that fossils in the Sirius Formation are of Pliocene age, rather than a mix of ages, as would be expected if they came

from more distant sources and at different times.

It was such claims and rebuttals, as well as the potential importance of the answer, that prompted the National Science Foundation to sponsor a recent workshop at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution.

Participants came from as far as Australia and New Zealand, as well as from Britain, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Italy, Sweden and research centers throughout the United States.

Prominent among those arguing for major variations in ear-

lier East Antarctic ice cover were Dr. Peter N. Webb and Dr. David Elliot of the Byrd Polar Research Center at Ohio State University, and Dr. David M. Harwood of the University of Nebraska.

The skeptics included Dr. George Deaton and Dr. David Marchant of the University of Maine in Orono; Dr. James P. Kennen of the Marine Science Institute of the University of California at Santa Barbara; his former student, Dr. David A. Hodell, now at the University of Florida in Gainesville; and

David D. Sugden of the University of Edinburgh.

If there were great discharges of ice during the Pliocene they would have raised sea levels substantially. Determining the extent of such rises has been frustrating because the land in many areas being measured has been rising and falling because of erosion, geologic action and ice ages. These sites include New Guinea, New Zealand, Enderburt Island in the mid-Pacific, the Middle Atlantic coastal plain of the United States and several places in Alaska.

Mapping the Brain's Scratch Pad

By Daniel Goleman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — While you are keeping something in mind, just where exactly is it kept? Neuroscientists, after a long search, think they have an answer. They believe they have located what amounts to the brain's scratch pad, where information is held temporarily when it is needed for some current task.

New techniques for observing the brain in action are revealing that neurons in the prefrontal lobes, just behind the forehead, hold specific kinds of information for short-term use. These neurons appear to be the neural basis for the mind's "working memory" which operates, say, while you dial a phone number.

The role of the brain's working memory seems similar to that of random-access memory (RAM) computer chips, which hold data drawn from the long-term memory systems like a hard drive or a CD-ROM. The cells of the prefrontal cortex can draw data from other regions of the brain, retain the information for as long as needed and switch quickly to other data as the mind's attention shifts elsewhere.

"We've found cells for working memory in the prefrontal cortex that retrieve and temporarily hold information pulled from long-term memory stores that are dispersed throughout the brain," said Dr. Patricia Goldman-Rakic, a neuroscientist at Yale Medical School who has done much of the research.

The neurology of working memory, which is more widely known by the now outmoded term "short-term" memory, may hold a vital clue to what goes wrong in the thinking of people with schizophrenia.

"Working memory is the mental glue that links a thought through time from its

beginning to its end," said Dr. Goldman-Rakic. "The bizarre thought disorders in schizophrenia, especially the inability to keep a train of thought from getting derailed, could be due to a defect in working memory."

The findings of Dr. Goldman-Rakic and others have shifted brain researchers' attention from the hippocampus, an ancient structure in the limbic system that seems crucial for long-term memory, to the prefrontal lobes, which in evolutionary terms are among the newest parts of the neocortex.

Neuroanatomists have long recognized that the prefrontal cortex is unique in having a huge number of circuits that connect

The mind's working memory operates while you do things like dialing a phone.

with other parts of the neocortex, especially the centers for analyzing sensory data, and with lower brain centers like the limbic system, which is central to emotional reactions.

The new findings are consistent with theories of neuropsychology, largely based on clinical studies of brain-damaged patients, that view the prefrontal region as the brain's executive center for making decisions, planning and executing behavior. The key executive function of the prefrontal cortex, Dr. Goldman-Rakic argues, is working memory.

While using PET scans, imaging devices that monitor the rate of glucose uptake in the whole brain, she and Dr. Harriet Freed-

man, also at Yale, trained rhesus monkeys to remember the location of a spot of light that appeared briefly on a television monitor. They found that the task activated a narrow strip of cells in the prefrontal cortex and a zone in the parietal cortex that takes in visual information while the eye tracks an object.

"We've been mapping the activity of neurons throughout the prefrontal cortex," said Dr. Goldman-Rakic. "The common feature of all prefrontal cells we've studied is retrieving information from memory, and each prefrontal area connects to different sensory areas," and so can tap a different kind of memory, such as for bodily sensation or vision.

From another study, based on monitoring single neurons while a monkey retains a visual image in working memory, Dr. Goldman-Rakic is finding that the prefrontal cells are finely tuned for a particular kind of information. Her research team has begun to map the specific neurons involved.

"We've found that the prefrontal zone where cells remember location connects to the area of the visual cortex that specializes in representing spatial relations," said Dr. Goldman-Rakic. "Next to it is another area where cells remember the features of an object, but not its location. This area connects to the temporal cortex, where features are perceived."

At Carnegie Mellon University, a team led by Dr. Jonathan Cohen is mapping brain activity in subjects who are asked to watch a series of letters flashed on a screen. They respond by pushing a button whenever a letter repeats after a single other letter has intervened.

Just as the prefrontal cortex has certain areas that specialize in working memory for location and for identity, there are other areas that specialize in working memory for a sequence of objects.

Pros and Cons
Of a Routine
MammogramBy Jane E. Brody
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It is hard enough to get healthy people to go for checkups that might pick up hidden cancers while they are still curable. But when experts argue among themselves about who should get various tests and how often, reluctance can run into outright refusal.

With regard to screening mammograms for women under 50, practitioners say the current debate about their life-saving potential is prompting many women to avoid the test even as a growing number of studies points to its ability to reduce breast cancer deaths in women of all ages.

In 1989, the American Cancer Society, the National Cancer Institute and 11 other national organizations recommended that women from 40 to 50 years old have a mammogram every one to two years and that those 50 and older should have one annually.

Then, late in 1992, a seven-year study of screening mammography done in Canada showed no benefit to women under 50. In fact, women in their 40s who were in the screening group in that study actually had a higher breast cancer death rate than women who were not screened, a finding no one could explain.

Despite widespread criticism of the design and execution of the Canadian study, the National Cancer Institute retracted its advice, saying there was no proof that routine mammography benefited younger women.

Instead of a blanket screening recommendation for all women in their 40s, the institute recommended routine mammograms only for those whose family history placed them at an unusually high risk of breast cancer.

The matter is not inconsequential, in terms of either money or lives. Each year 40,000 women under 50 learn that they have breast cancer, and each year there are 10,000 deaths of women who developed breast cancer from the age of 40 through 49. Only about one in five of those cancers occur in women with family histories of breast cancer.

WHILE the numbers of cases and deaths are much higher among women over 50, the years of life saved are much greater when a 45-year-old woman is cured than when a woman of 65 is. Still, many more younger women must be screened to find one cancer than is the case among women over 50.

As Dr. Russell Harris and Dr. Linda Leininger of the University of North Carolina School of Medicine recently put it, "In our rush to control the terrible problem of breast cancer, it is easy to forget that, in the best of circumstances, the many must be screened to benefit the few."

Because mammograms often detect suspicious areas in the breast that warrant further tests or biopsies but that turn out not to be cancer, there are issues like medical costs, mental anguish and physical trauma to consider when deciding whether routine mammograms are worthwhile for younger women. Experts must determine whether the benefits are likely to outweigh the risks.

There are many reasons why it may be more difficult to show a benefit of screening mammography in younger women. Women in their 40s are considerably less likely to develop and die from breast cancer than are women 50 and older.

In the studies completed so far, less than a third of the participants were in their 40s when screening began. Women in their 40s are more likely to have very early stages of breast cancer and so their life expectancy is naturally longer whether or not their cancers are found through screening.

Such factors suggest that larger studies and a longer follow-up — 10 or more years — using the newest and most sensitive equipment may be needed to see benefits in younger women. It now appears that the Canadian and other studies on which the institute based its advice may not have been large enough or long enough to demonstrate a life-saving benefit for younger women.

In a new analysis published last month in the journal *Cancer*, Dr. Charles R. Smart, formerly of the National Cancer

Cost, anguish and physical trauma must be considered.

Institute and now of Salt Lake City, and his co-authors found that when all eight scientifically designed studies of screening mammography in younger women were combined, there was a 14 percent reduction in breast cancer deaths among those screened. This was not statistically significant, but when the Canadian study's aberrant results were left out, there was a statistically significant 23 percent benefit associated with screening.

Dr. Smart reported that the longer the study, the more likely it was to show a benefit of screening mammography for younger women. He concluded that women who had regular, high-quality mammograms today were more likely to have cancers detected at an earlier and more curable stage than participants in all eight studies he examined.

But the chances that future studies will show an unquestionable benefit of screening mammography in younger women are not good. Dr. Smart pointed out that to demonstrate an unequivocal 20 percent reduction in breast cancer deaths in women in their 40s would require a study of nearly one million women.

Thus far fewer than 180,000 such women have participated in all the studies combined. Nor is a convincing finding likely to emerge from a new trial in Britain, which will be offering annual screening to one-third of 195,000 women in their 40s.

There have been several indications that when cancer is found in a younger woman through mammography, it is likely to be at least as curable as cancers found in women from 50 to 64, for whom an annual mammogram is uniformly recommended. When a breast cancer is discovered, chances of cure depend on the tumor's size, its growth patterns and whether cancer cells have spread to nearby lymph nodes.

In a study published in the current issue of *The American Journal of Radiology*, Dr. Belinda N. Curpen and colleagues reported that in 44,301 screening mammograms, 75 cancers were detected in women 40 to 49 and 126 were found in women 50 to 64. The detection rate was 3 per 1,000 examinations for the younger women as against 5.5 per 1,000 examinations for the older women, suggesting that few cancers were missed in either group.

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Denmark D. Kr.	3,400	1,050
France F. Fr.	1,950	590
Germany G. M.	700	210
Great Britain £	210	65
Ireland Ir. £	230	68
Italy Lit.	470,000	145,000
Luxembourg L. Fr.	14,000	4,200
Netherlands Fl.	770	230
Portugal Esc.	47,000	14,000
Spain Ptas.	48,000	14,500
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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

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You will find below a listing of employment offers published in last Tuesday's International Herald Tribune

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Herald Tribune
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

On April 28, we lost our beloved

CARL W. HIRSCHMANN (1920 - 1995)

"I do not choose to be a common man. It is my right to be uncommon if I can. I seek opportunity not security. I do not wish to be a kept citizen, humbled and dulled by having the state look after me. I want to take the calculated risk; to dream and to build, to fail and to succeed. I prefer the challenges of life to the guaranteed existence; the thrill of fulfillment to the stale calm of utopia.

I will not trade my freedom for beneficence, nor my dignity for a handout. It is my heritage to think and to act for myself, enjoy the benefit of my creations, and to face the world boldly and say, this I have done."

This credo was the philosophy which guided both the business and personal life of Carl W. Hirschmann, entrepreneur and founder of the Hirschmann Group of Companies.

In our hearts, in our thoughts, forever — he will be missed.

*Rita Hirschmann-Hauser; Carl W. Hirschmann Jr.; Christine Sass-Hirschmann;
Joan and Peter Frey-Hirschmann; Thomas and Silvia Hirschmann-Lanz;
Gregor C. Hirschmann; Al and Frances Mullane-Hirschmann; the grandchildren Nikolai,
Alexandra, Janina, Carl, Michael, Tommy, Marc, Jennifer and Steven;
Hirschmann Industrial Holding Ltd.; Hirschmann Corporation; Hirschmann Fluorn-Winzeln;
Jet Aviation Group of Companies; Blue Shadow Cruising Ltd.; and IASESA Los Millares.*

*Our thanks go out to all those who touched his life
and supported the family with their heartfelt concern, affection, and prayers.*

EUROPE

ABB Earnings Rise As Orders Grow And Dollar Falls

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
ZURICH — ABB Asea Brown Boveri Ltd. said Wednesday that strong growth in new orders and a weak dollar helped it post a nearly 41 percent increase in net profit in the first quarter.
 The Swiss-Swedish electrical conglomerate earned \$184 million in the quarter, up from \$131 million a year earlier. Because the company calculates its results in dollars, it benefited from the currency's weakness against other currencies, especially the Deutsche mark and Swiss franc.
 Expressed in local currencies, ABB's profit rose only about 20 percent.
 ABB's sales rose to \$6.93 billion in the quarter from \$6.12 billion.

Weak Dollar Hurt Nestlé SA In 1st Quarter

Bloomberg Business News
ZURICH — Nestlé SA said Wednesday its first-quarter sales fell 1.5 percent, to 13 billion Swiss francs (\$11.5 billion), compared with the first quarter of 1994, largely because of the franc's strength against the dollar and other currencies.
 Helmut Maucher, chairman and chief executive of the food manufacturer, said sales volume in the first four of 1995 rose 3 percent, compared with 2.3 percent in the first quarter, indicating a pickup in April.
 He said European business was improving.
 "Looking at the April figures, 1995 has been quite good," he said. "Nestlé's business is good, and the dollar is bad. That's better than vice versa."
 Separately, Unilever NV, the Anglo-Dutch food company, said its first-quarter results would be hurt by the strength of the guild against the dollar. The results are to be announced Tuesday.

The company said sales rose only about 5 percent in local currencies.
 ABB, which is jointly owned by Asea AB of Sweden and BBC Brown Boveri of Switzerland, said orders rose 8 percent in the first quarter, to \$3.9 billion, raising its order backlog 10 percent, to \$34.4 billion.
 "This confirms that ABB will show strong earnings growth in coming years," said Patrick Frei, analyst with Union Bank of Switzerland.
 Economic recovery, especially in Western Europe, accelerated demand for standard industrial products and capital goods, with first-quarter orders rising for the year more than 10 percent.

Earnings in ABB's power-generation, power-transmission and distribution segments were about the same as last year, the company said. Orders received in the power-generation segment fell from the first quarter of last year.
 ABB said its operating profit after depreciation rose to \$625 million from \$481 million, helped by strong results at its industrial and building systems and transportation divisions. The transportation unit benefited from a mass-transit order from Stockholm and from a rolling stock order from Norway.
 ABB also reiterated its forecast of an increase in net profit for the full year from the \$760 million posted in 1994.

Separately, Asea said that pretax profit rose 23 percent, to 1.18 billion Swedish kronor (\$162 million), while BBC said its first-quarter net profit rose 41 percent, to 121 million Swiss francs (\$107 million).

In Zurich, BBC's shares closed at 1,142 francs, down 6, while in Stockholm, Asea shares finished at 607 kronor, down 1.

ABB's German subsidiary, Asea Brown Boveri AG, said its net for all of 1994 fell 17 percent, to 181 million DM (\$131 million). But the German unit also said it expected 8 billion DM of new orders to come through its joint rail venture with Daimler-Benz AG.
 (Reuters, Bloomberg, APX)

A Coup for New Saatchi

By Stuart Elliott
 New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In perhaps the most painful blow since Maurice Saatchi left Saatchi & Saatchi Co., now called Cordiant PLC, British Airways, a client especially angered by his ouster as chairman, is doing the worst it can do.
 The airline, which for 11 years has benefited from clever campaigns created by the London office of Cordiant's flagship agency, Saatchi & Saatchi Advertising Worldwide, said Tuesday that it would withdraw its account after a review and award a one-year contract to the breakaway shop formed by Mr. Saatchi.
 The British Airways worldwide account, with billings estimated at \$95 million, almost doubles the size of Mr. Saatchi's London startup, known as the New Saatchi Agency.
 The move also cements his nonexclusive alliance with the Publicis Communication unit of Publicis SA in Paris, which will assist in assignments outside Britain.
 New Saatchi bested two finalists besides "Old Saatchi" — Bartle Bogle Hegarty and the J. Walter Thompson unit of the WPP Group, both based in London.
 Even worse for Cordiant, a decision expected Tuesday on a sibling account that was part

of the review, Qantas Airways, which is partly owned by British Airways, was postponed.
 Because Saatchi & Saatchi Advertising is not expected to keep Qantas and its estimated \$40 million in billings — the Advertising Age Daily Fax edition, for instance, reported Tuesday that the Australian airline would also leave for New Saatchi — the effect is akin to pulling the wings off a fly, one at a time.
 "The account was the pride and joy of the agency, loved by everyone who worked on it," Edward L. Wax, chairman and chief executive of Saatchi & Saatchi Advertising in New York, said of British Airways.
 "It's like one of your children," he added, "and it's gone."
 Still, Mr. Wax said, "We weren't naive about this."
 The loss "is not a surprise," he added, "because we recognized we were quite likely not to hold it for reasons other than performance."
 That allusion was to the avalanche of accounts, with billings estimated at more than \$500 million, withdrawn from Cordiant by clients loyal to Mr. Saatchi. These clients were furious when the board demoted him in December at the request of shareholders angry over Cordiant's financial performance.
 Most, like the Gallaher Ltd. tobacco unit of American Brands and Mirror Group Newspapers, also left for New Saatchi.

BAT Delivers on Its Profit Promise

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — BAT Industries PLC said Wednesday its first-quarter pretax profit rose 19 percent to a record high as last year's acquisition of American Tobacco Co. bolstered sales.
 Pretax profit rose to £498 million (\$802.8 million), from £420 million in the 1994 first quarter. Sales rose 10 percent, to £5.6 billion. In addition to such flagship cigarette brands as Lucky Strike and Kent, BAT sells insurance and is involved in a number of other businesses.
 The company's shares closed unchanged at 475 pence. BAT stock rose last week after the company said its pretax profit

for all of 1995 would be "substantially higher" than the £1.8 billion profit it had in 1994. The stock has risen 9 percent since the beginning of April.
 "After the announcement at the annual general meeting, people were expecting good numbers, and BAT duly delivered," said Paul Beaufre of James Capel & Co. He said the results were "all very much as expected or slightly better."
 Trading profit at the tobacco division, which accounts for about 55 percent of BAT's total profit, rose 27 percent to £335 million, mainly because of increased sales from the purchase of American Tobacco from

Tate & Lyle's Sweeteners and Whitbread's Sales Help Results

Bloomberg Business News

LONDON — Tate & Lyle PLC reported a 17 percent increase in first-half pretax profit Wednesday as increased earnings from cereal sweeteners and starch more than offset a decline at its U.S. unit, Domino sugar.
 Pretax profit for the six months ended March 25 rose to £152.8 million

(£246.3 million) from £130.9 million a year earlier. The more recent figure includes an extraordinary charge of £12.6 million. Sales rose to £2.09 billion from 1.98 billion.
 Tate & Lyle shares rose 1.5 pence to 441.5. The company raised its dividend to 5 pence a share from 4.6 pence and said it would offer investors a

Aegon Bids For Norway Insurer

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

THE HAGUE — Aegon NV, a Dutch insurer, said Wednesday it would bid 2.7 billion Norwegian kroner (\$436 million) for Vital Forsikring AS of Norway.
 Vital's supervisory board said it supported the bid because it would help the Norwegian insurer to continue to grow.
 Aegon said buying Vital would help it establish itself in a market where foreign ownership restrictions were eased this year.
 "From Aegon's point of view, it's certainly not a bad deal," said Angus Runciman, an analyst with Barclays de Zoete Wield. "Vital is a nice little operation with purely domestic insurance. It's not a bargain, though."
 Vital has total assets of 42 billion kroner and in 1994 had premium income of 3.7 billion kroner on its 20 percent market share of the Norwegian life and pension market.

It said Wednesday that its first-quarter pretax profit rose to 332 million kroner from 63 million.
 Analysts said Aegon should be able to generate a return on its Vital investment of as much as 12 percent a year.
 Aegon shares rose 1 guilder, to 121.80 (\$78.50).
 Aegon plans to present the offer to Vital's shareholders May 26. The offer, which will be paid for out of Aegon's resources, is also subject to approval by Norwegian authorities.
 Separately, AMB Aachener & Münchener Beteiligungen AG raised its stake in Assurances Générales de France to 5 percent from 2.57 percent under an agreement between the two insurers, an AMB executive said.
 (Bloomberg, Reuters, APX)

Investor's Europe			
Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40	
1994	1994	1994	
1995	1995	1995	
Exchange	Index	Index	Change
Amsterdam EOE	424.30	424.30	+0.43
Brussels Stock Exchange	7,479.37	7,426.23	-0.72
Frankfurt DAX	2,028.68	2,035.92	-0.36
Copenhagen Stock Market	345.86	346.27	-0.12
Helsinki HEX General	1,795.82	1,800.71	-0.27
Oslo OBX	399.28	399.66	-0.16
London FTSE 100	3,282.80	3,248.20	+0.45
Madrid Stock Exchange	287.72	284.61	+1.09
Milan MIBTEL	10369	10421	-0.50
Paris CAC 40	1,971.07	1,936.85	+1.77
Stockholm SX 100	1,668.12	1,667.22	+0.05
Vienna ATX	977.17	967.58	+0.99
Zurich SPI	1,716.85	1,713.42	+0.20

Source: Reuters

Very briefly:

- Internationale Nederlanden Groep NV expects first-quarter net profit to at least equal the 501 million guilders (\$335 million) recorded last year, as higher profit from insurance business offsets lower earnings from banking operations.
- DSM NV's first-quarter net more than quadrupled, to 356 million guilders, as sales and operating margins improved; the chemical company forecast "considerably higher" full-year profit for 1995.
- Groupe Bull's 1994 revenue fell 10.4 percent, to 4.97 billion French francs (\$1.01 billion) because of lower orders and the drop of the U.S. dollar against the franc.
- Kautschuk AG's 1994 net profit fell to 137.5 million Deutsche marks (\$100 million) from 239.7 million DM a year earlier, while the retailer's sales rose to 26.35 billion from 23.1 billion.
- VIAG AG's chairman-designate, Georg Obermeier, said the company's joint venture with British Telecommunications PLC, VIAG InterKom, expected to reach sales of around 4 billion DM in its first 10 years of operations.
- Schering AG said the dollar's decline against the mark hit profit and sales of its multiple sclerosis drug, pushing down first-quarter net by 9 percent, to 113 million DM.

AMEX

Wednesday's 4 p.m. Close					
The top 300 most active shares, up to the closing on Wall Street. The Associated Press					
Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chg.
ALCOA	240	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	+1/4
AMER. AIR	120	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	0
AMER. TEL.	180	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	+1/4
AMER. PET.	100	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	+1/4
AMER. SUG.	80	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+1/4
AMER. WATER	60	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
AMER. ELECT.	50	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	+1/4
AMER. GAS	40	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
AMER. OIL	30	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	+1/4
AMER. PAPER	20	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4
AMER. RUBBER	10	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
AMER. SHOE	10	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	+1/4
AMER. TOBACCO	10	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	+1/4
AMER. DRUG	10	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	+1/4
AMER. FURN.	10	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	+1/4
AMER. MACH.	10	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	+1/4
AMER. TRAN.	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. UTIL.	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. FOOD	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. DRUG	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. FURN.	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. TRAN.	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. UTIL.	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. FOOD	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. DRUG	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. FURN.	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. TRAN.	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. UTIL.	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. FOOD	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. DRUG	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. FURN.	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. TRAN.	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. UTIL.	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. FOOD	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
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AMER. FURN.	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
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AMER. FURN.	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
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AMER. FURN.	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. TRAN.	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. UTIL.	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. FOOD	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. DRUG	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. FURN.	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. TRAN.	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. UTIL.	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. FOOD	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. DRUG	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. FURN.	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. TRAN.	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. UTIL.	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. FOOD	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. DRUG	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. FURN.	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. TRAN.	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. UTIL.	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. FOOD	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. DRUG	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. FURN.	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. TRAN.	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. UTIL.	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. FOOD	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. DRUG	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. FURN.	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. TRAN.	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. UTIL.	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. FOOD	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. DRUG	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. FURN.	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. TRAN.	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. UTIL.	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. FOOD	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. DRUG	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. FURN.	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. TRAN.	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. UTIL.	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. FOOD	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. DRUG	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. FURN.	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. TRAN.	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. UTIL.	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. FOOD	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. DRUG	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. FURN.	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. TRAN.	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. UTIL.	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. FOOD	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. DRUG	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. FURN.	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. TRAN.	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. UTIL.	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. FOOD	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. DRUG	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. FURN.	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. TRAN.	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. UTIL.	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. FOOD	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. DRUG	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. FURN.	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. TRAN.	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. UTIL.	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. FOOD	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. DRUG	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. FURN.	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. TRAN.	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. UTIL.	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. FOOD	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. DRUG	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. FURN.	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. TRAN.	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. UTIL.	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. FOOD	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. DRUG	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. FURN.	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. TRAN.	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. UTIL.	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. FOOD	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
AMER. DRUG	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4

Wednesday's 4 p.m. Close
 Nationwide prices, not reflecting late trades elsewhere.
The Associated Press.

[illegible]

Dr	Yr	Mo	Day	High	Low	Lat	Long
1	1911	1	1	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
2	1911	1	2	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
3	1911	1	3	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
4	1911	1	4	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
5	1911	1	5	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
6	1911	1	6	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
7	1911	1	7	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
8	1911	1	8	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
9	1911	1	9	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
10	1911	1	10	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
11	1911	1	11	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
12	1911	1	12	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
13	1911	2	1	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
14	1911	2	2	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
15	1911	2	3	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
16	1911	2	4	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
17	1911	2	5	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
18	1911	2	6	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
19	1911	2	7	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
20	1911	2	8	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
21	1911	2	9	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
22	1911	2	10	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
23	1911	2	11	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
24	1911	2	12	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
25	1911	3	1	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
26	1911	3	2	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
27	1911	3	3	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
28	1911	3	4	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
29	1911	3	5	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
30	1911	3	6	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
31	1911	3	7	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
32	1911	3	8	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
33	1911	3	9	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
34	1911	3	10	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
35	1911	3	11	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
36	1911	3	12	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
37	1911	4	1	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
38	1911	4	2	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
39	1911	4	3	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
40	1911	4	4	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
41	1911	4	5	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
42	1911	4	6	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
43	1911	4	7	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
44	1911	4	8	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
45	1911	4	9	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
46	1911	4	10	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
47	1911	4	11	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
48	1911	4	12	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
49	1911	5	1	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
50	1911	5	2	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
51	1911	5	3	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
52	1911	5	4	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
53	1911	5	5	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
54	1911	5	6	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
55	1911	5	7	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
56	1911	5	8	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
57	1911	5	9	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
58	1911	5	10	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
59	1911	5	11	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
60	1911	5	12	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
61	1911	6	1	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
62	1911	6	2	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
63	1911	6	3	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
64	1911	6	4	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
65	1911	6	5	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
66	1911	6	6	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
67	1911	6	7	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
68	1911	6	8	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
69	1911	6	9	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
70	1911	6	10	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
71	1911	6	11	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
72	1911	6	12	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
73	1911	7	1	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
74	1911	7	2	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
75	1911	7	3	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
76	1911	7	4	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
77	1911	7	5	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
78	1911	7	6	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
79	1911	7	7	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
80	1911	7	8	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
81	1911	7	9	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
82	1911	7	10	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
83	1911	7	11	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
84	1911	7	12	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
85	1911	8	1	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
86	1911	8	2	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
87	1911	8	3	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
88	1911	8	4	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
89	1911	8	5	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
90	1911	8	6	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
91	1911	8	7	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
92	1911	8	8	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
93	1911	8	9	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
94	1911	8	10	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
95	1911	8	11	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
96	1911	8	12	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
97	1911	9	1	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
98	1911	9	2	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
99	1911	9	3	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
100	1911	9	4	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
101	1911	9	5	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
102	1911	9	6	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
103	1911	9	7	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
104	1911	9	8	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
105	1911	9	9	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
106	1911	9	10	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
107	1911	9	11	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
108	1911	9	12	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
109	1911	10	1	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
110	1911	10	2	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
111	1911	10	3	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
112	1911	10	4	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
113	1911	10	5	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
114	1911	10	6	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
115	1911	10	7	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
116	1911	10	8	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
117	1911	10	9	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
118	1911	10	10	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
119	1911	10	11	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
120	1911	10	12	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
121	1911	11	1	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
122	1911	11	2	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
123	1911	11	3	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
124	1911	11	4	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
125	1911	11	5	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
126	1911	11	6	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
127	1911	11	7	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
128	1911	11	8	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
129	1911	11	9	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
130	1911	11	10	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
131	1911	11	11	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
132	1911	11	12	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
133	1911	12	1	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
134	1911	12	2	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
135	1911	12	3	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
136	1911	12	4	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
137	1911	12	5	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
138	1911	12	6	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
139	1911	12	7	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
140	1911	12	8	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
141	1911	12	9	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
142	1911	12	10	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
143	1911	12	11	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
144	1911	12	12	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
145	1911	1	1	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
146	1911	1	2	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
147	1911	1	3	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
148	1911	1	4	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
149	1911	1	5	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
150	1911	1	6	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
151	1911	1	7	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
152	1911	1	8	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
153	1911	1	9	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
154	1911	1	10	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
155	1911	1	11	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
156	1911	1	12	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
157	1911	2	1	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
158	1911	2	2	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
159	1911	2	3	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
160	1911	2	4	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
161	1911	2	5	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
162	1911	2	6	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
163	1911	2	7	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
164	1911	2	8	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
165	1911	2	9	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
166	1911	2	10	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
167	1911	2	11	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
168	1911	2	12	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
169	1911	3	1	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
170	1911	3	2	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
171	1911	3	3	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
172	1911	3	4	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
173	1911	3	5	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
174	1911	3	6	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
175	1911	3	7	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
176	1911	3	8	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
177	1911	3	9	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
178	1911	3	10	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
179	1911	3	11	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
18							

[illegible][illegible]

Year	Month	Day	Hour	Location	Event	Remarks
1917	1	1	10:00	St. Paul	Arrival	From New York
1917	1	2	11:00	St. Paul	Departure	To New York
1917	1	3	12:00	St. Paul	Arrival	From New York
1917	1	4	13:00	St. Paul	Departure	To New York
1917	1	5	14:00	St. Paul	Arrival	From New York
1917	1	6	15:00	St. Paul	Departure	To New York
1917	1	7	16:00	St. Paul	Arrival	From New York
1917	1	8	17:00	St. Paul	Departure	To New York
1917	1	9	18:00	St. Paul	Arrival	From New York
1917	1	10	19:00	St. Paul	Departure	To New York
1917	1	11	20:00	St. Paul	Arrival	From New York
1917	1	12	21:00	St. Paul	Departure	To New York
1917	1	13	22:00	St. Paul	Arrival	From New York
1917	1	14	23:00	St. Paul	Departure	To New York
1917	1	15	24:00	St. Paul	Arrival	From New York
1917	1	16	25:00	St. Paul	Departure	To New York
1917	1	17	26:00	St. Paul	Arrival	From New York
1917	1	18	27:00	St. Paul	Departure	To New York
1917	1	19	28:00	St. Paul	Arrival	From New York
1917	1	20	29:00	St. Paul	Departure	To New York
1917	1	21	30:00	St. Paul	Arrival	From New York
1917	1	22	31:00	St. Paul	Departure	To New York
1917	1	23	32:00	St. Paul	Arrival	From New York
1917	1	24	33:00	St. Paul	Departure	To New York
1917	1	25	34:00	St. Paul	Arrival	From New York
1917	1	26	35:00	St. Paul	Departure	To New York
1917	1	27	36:00	St. Paul	Arrival	From New York
1917	1	28	37:00	St. Paul	Departure	To New York
1917	1	29	38:00	St. Paul	Arrival	From New York
1917	1	30	39:00	St. Paul	Departure	To New York
1917	1	31	40:00	St. Paul	Arrival	From New York
1917	2	1	41:00	St. Paul	Departure	To New York
1917	2	2	42:00	St. Paul	Arrival	From New York
1917	2	3	43:00	St. Paul	Departure	To New York
1917	2	4	44:00	St. Paul	Arrival	From New York
1917	2	5	45:00	St. Paul	Departure	To New York
1917	2	6	46:00	St. Paul	Arrival	From New York
1917	2	7	47:00	St. Paul	Departure	To New York
1917	2	8	48:00	St. Paul	Arrival	From New York
1917	2	9	49:00	St. Paul	Departure	To New York
1917	2	10	50:00	St. Paul	Arrival	From New York
1917	2	11	51:00	St. Paul	Departure	To New York
1917	2	12	52:00	St. Paul	Arrival	From New York
1917	2	13	53:00	St. Paul	Departure	To New York
1917	2	14	54:00	St. Paul	Arrival	From New York
1917	2	15	55:00	St. Paul	Departure	To New York
1917	2	16	56:00	St. Paul	Arrival	From New York
1917	2	17	57:00	St. Paul	Departure	To New York
1917	2	18	58:00	St. Paul	Arrival	From New York
1917	2	19	59:00	St. Paul	Departure	To New York
1917	2	20	60:00	St. Paul	Arrival	From New York
1917	2	21	61:00	St. Paul	Departure	To New York
1917	2	22	62:00	St. Paul	Arrival	From New York
1917	2	23	63:00	St. Paul	Departure	To New York
1917	2	24	64:00	St. Paul	Arrival	From New York
1917	2	25	65:00	St. Paul	Departure	To New York
1917	2	26	66:00	St. Paul	Arrival	From New York
1917	2	27	67:00	St. Paul	Departure	To New York
1917	2	28	68:00	St. Paul	Arrival	From New York

[illegible]

EBEL
the archivist

DISCOVERY

Diving watch, water-resistant to 200 metres. Mechanical self-winding or quartz movement. Metal bracelet with safety-clasp or water-resistant sharkskin strap. 5 year international limited guarantee.

FRANCE: ARFAN, PARIS; BILCO, PARIS; GERMANY: BLUME, DUSSELDORF; ITALY: VERGA VALERO, MILANO; SWITZERLAND: COVADLER, ZÜRICH; DENMARK: LIECHTENSTEIN, NØRRE ÅBØ; UNITED KINGDOM: MARTIN & DREW, LONDON; BELGIUM: DE GRIETER, BRUXELLES; SPAIN: ALDAS, MADRID; UNION: SULEZ, BARCELONA; ABU DHABI: DUDAI, MANICOUR; JEMES, KUWAIT; ANDRÉ AL GAWAY, SAUDI; QATAR: KAY, DHAHA, DHAHA; HONG KONG: JENTS, TAIWAN: WEE, JAPAN: AGENCE, TOKYO; JAPAN: NISHIDA, HONOLULU, HAWAII, USA: HUBERT, LOS ANGELES; CHICAGO, COSTA RICA: JOYNER, SAN JOSE.

Continued on Page 18

Wednesday's 4 p.m.
The 1,000 most-traded National Market securities
in terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.
The Associated Press

[illegible]

Wednesday's 4 p.m. Close
(Continued)

[illegible][illegible]

High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Ratio	High	Low	Latest Price
17	16	General	7.50	11	94	87	90	87	90
18	17	General	11	11	181	161	170	161	170
19	18	General	11	13	200	180	190	180	190
20	19	General	11	13	200	180	190	180	190
21	20	General	11	13	200	180	190	180	190
22	21	General	11	13	200	180	190	180	190
23	22	General	11	13	200	180	190	180	190
24	23	General	11	13	200	180	190	180	190
25	24	General	11	13	200	180	190	180	190
26	25	General	11	13	200	180	190	180	190
27	26	General	11	13	200	180	190	180	190
28	27	General	11	13	200	180	190	180	190
29	28	General	11	13	200	180	190	180	190
30	29	General	11	13	200	180	190	180	190
31	30	General	11	13	200	180	190	180	190
32	31	General	11	13	200	180	190	180	190
33	32	General	11	13	200	180	190	180	190
34	33	General	11	13	200	180	190	180	190
35	34	General	11	13	200	180	190	180	190
36	35	General	11	13	200	180	190	180	190
37	36	General	11	13	200	180	190	180	190
38	37	General	11	13	200	180	190	180	190
39	38	General	11	13	200	180	190	180	190
40	39	General	11	13	200	180	190	180	190
41	40	General	11	13	200	180	190	180	190
42	41	General	11	13	200	180	190	180	190
43	42	General	11	13	200	180	190	180	190
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45	44	General	11	13	200	180	190	180	190
46	45	General	11	13	200	180	190	180	190
47	46	General	11	13	200	180	190	180	190
48	47	General	11	13	200	180	190	180	190
49	48	General	11	13	200	180	190	180	190
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72	71	General	11	13	200	180	190	180	190
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86	85	General	11	13	200	180	190	180	190
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92	91	General	11	13	200	180	190	180	190
93	92	General	11	13	200	180	190	180	190
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95	94	General	11	13	200	180	190	180	190
96	95	General	11	13	200	180	190	180	190
97	96	General	11	13	200	180	190	180	190
98	97	General	11	13	200	180	190	180	190
99	98	General	11	13	200	180	190	180	190
100	99	General	11	13	200	180	190	180	190

G-H									
55	54	General	8.00	11	94	87	90	87	90
56	55	General	11	11	181	161	170	161	170
57	56	General	11	13	200	180	190	180	190
58	57	General	11	13	200	180	190	180	190
59	58	General	11	13	200	180	190	180	190
60	59	General	11	13	200	180	190	180	190
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72	71	General	11	13	200	180	190	180	190
73	72	General	11	13	200	180	190	180	190
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96	95	General	11	13	200	180	190	180	190
97	96	General	11	13	200	180	190	180	190
98	97	General	11	13	200	180	190	180	190
99	98	General	11	13	200	180	190	180	190
100	99	General	11	13	200	180	190	180	190

I-K									
55	54	General	8.00	11	94	87	90	87	90
56	55	General	11	11	181	161	170	161	170
57	56	General	11	13	200	180	190	180	190
58	57	General	11	13	200	180	190	180	190
59	58	General	11	13	200	180	190	180	190
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67	66	General	11	13	200	180	190	180	190
68	67	General	11	13	200	180	190	180	190
69	68	General	11	13	200	180	190	180	190
70	69	General	11	13	200	180	190	180	190
71	70	General	11	13	200	180	190	180	190
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77	76	General	11	13	200	180	190	180	190
78	77	General	11	13	200	180	190	180	190
79	78	General	11	13	200	180	190	180	190
80	79	General	11	13	200	180	190	180	190
81	80	General	11	13	200	180	190	180	190
82	81	General	11	13	2				

1600	1500	1400	1300	1200	1100	1000	900	800	700	600	500	400	300	200	100	0	Low	Latent	Chase
1599	1499	1399	1299	1199	1099	999	899	799	699	599	499	399	299	199	99	0	Low	Latent	Chase
1598	1498	1398	1298	1198	1098	998	898	798	698	598	498	398	298	198	98	0	Low	Latent	Chase
1597	1497	1397	1297	1197	1097	997	897	797	697	597	497	397	297	197	97	0	Low	Latent	Chase
1596	1496	1396	1296	1196	1096	996	896	796	696	596	496	396	296	196	96	0	Low	Latent	Chase
1595	1495	1395	1295	1195	1095	995	895	795	695	595	495	395	295	195	95	0	Low	Latent	Chase
1594	1494	1394	1294	1194	1094	994	894	794	694	594	494	394	294	194	94	0	Low	Latent	Chase
1593	1493	1393	1293	1193	1093	993	893	793	693	593	493	393	293	193	93	0	Low	Latent	Chase
1592	1492	1392	1292	1192	1092	992	892	792	692	592	492	392	292	192	92	0	Low	Latent	Chase
1591	1491	1391	1291	1191	1091	991	891	791	691	591	491	391	291	191	91	0	Low	Latent	Chase
1590	1490	1390	1290	1190	1090	990	890	790	690	590	490	390	290	190	90	0	Low	Latent	Chase
1589	1489	1389	1289	1189	1089	989	889	789	689	589	489	389	289	189	89	0	Low	Latent	Chase
1588	1488	1388	1288	1188	1088	988	888	788	688	588	488	388	288	188	88	0	Low	Latent	Chase
1587	1487	1387	1287	1187	1087	987	887	787	687	587	487	387	287	187	87	0	Low	Latent	Chase
1586	1486	1386	1286	1186	1086	986	886	786	686	586	486	386	286	186	86	0	Low	Latent	Chase
1585	1485	1385	1285	1185	1085	985	885	785	685	585	485	385	285	185	85	0	Low	Latent	Chase
1584	1484	1384	1284	1184	1084	984	884	784	684	584	484	384	284	184	84	0	Low	Latent	Chase
1583	1483	1383	1283	1183	1083	983	883	783	683	583	483	383	283	183	83	0	Low	Latent	Chase
1582	1482	1382	1282	1182	1082	982	882	782	682	582	482	382	282	182	82	0	Low	Latent	Chase
1581	1481	1381	1281	1181	1081	981	881	781	681	581	481	381	281	181	81	0	Low	Latent	Chase
1580	1480	1380	1280	1180	1080	980	880	780	680	580	480	380	280	180	80	0	Low	Latent	Chase
1579	1479	1379	1279	1179	1079	979	879	779	679	579	479	379	279	179	79	0	Low	Latent	Chase
1578	1478	1378	1278	1178	1078	978	878	778	678	578	478	378	278	178	78	0	Low	Latent	Chase
1577	1477	1377	1277	1177	1077	977	877	777	677	577	477	377	277	177	77				

Month	High	Low	Stock	Dw	10	PE	52	High	Low	Latest	Chg
77	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
78	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
79	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
80	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
81	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
82	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
83	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
84	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
85	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
86	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
87	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
88	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
89	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
90	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
91	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
92	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
93	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
94	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
95	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
96	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
97	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
98	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
99	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
00	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
01	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
02	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
03	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
04	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
05	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
06	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
07	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
08	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
09	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
10	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
11	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
12	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
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14	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
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17	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
18	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
19	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
20	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
21	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
22	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
23	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
24	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
25	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
26	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
27	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
28	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
29	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
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35	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
36	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
37	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
38	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
39	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
40	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
41	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
42	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
43	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
44	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
45	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
46	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
47	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
48	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
49	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
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51	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
52	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
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54	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
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57	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
58	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
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61	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
62	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
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64	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
65	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
66	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
67	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
68	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
69	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
70	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
71	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
72	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
73	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
74	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
75	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
76	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
77	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
78	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
79	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
80	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
81	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
82	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
83	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
84	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
85	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
86	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
87	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
88	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
89	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
90	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
91	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
92	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
93	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
94	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
95	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
96	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
97	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
98	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
99	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
00	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
01	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
02	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
03	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
04	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
05	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
06	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
07	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
08	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
09	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
10	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
11	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
12	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
13	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
14	100	90	Aluminum	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
15	100	90									

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld Pct	Shs	High	Low	Latest Close
Jan	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Feb	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Mar	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Apr	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
May	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jun	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jul	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Aug	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sep	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Oct	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Nov	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Dec	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jan	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Feb	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Mar	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Apr	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
May	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jun	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jul	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Aug	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sep	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Oct	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Nov	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Dec	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jan	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Feb	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Mar	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Apr	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
May	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jun	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jul	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Aug	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sep	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Oct	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Nov	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Dec	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jan	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Feb	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Mar	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Apr	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
May	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jun	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jul	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Aug	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sep	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Oct	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Nov	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Dec	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jan	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Feb	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Mar	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Apr	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
May	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jun	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jul	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Aug	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sep	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Oct	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Nov	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Dec	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jan	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Feb	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Mar	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Apr	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
May	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jun	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jul	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Aug	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sep	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Oct	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Nov	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Dec	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jan	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Feb	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Mar	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Apr	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
May	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jun	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jul	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Aug	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sep	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Oct	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Nov	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Dec	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jan	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Feb	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Mar	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Apr	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
May	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jun	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jul	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Aug	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sep	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Oct	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Nov	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Dec	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jan	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Feb	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Mar	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Apr	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
May	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jun	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jul	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
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Sep	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
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Nov	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Dec	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jan	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Feb	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Mar	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Apr	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
May	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jun	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jul	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Aug	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sep	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
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Nov	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
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Jan	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Feb	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Mar	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Apr	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
May	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jun	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jul	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
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Jan	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Feb	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Mar	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Apr	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
May	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jun	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jul	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Aug	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
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Nov	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
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Jan	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
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Mar	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
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May	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jun	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
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Aug	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sep	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Oct	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
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Jan	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
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Apr	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
May	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jun	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jul	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Aug	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sep	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Oct	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Nov	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Dec	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jan	10	10	10	10	10	10			

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May 3, 1995

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For information on how to list your fund, fax Catherine de VIENNE at (33-1) 41 43 92 16.

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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

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...the ...

SPORTS

Parma Wins, 1-0, in UEFA Cup Match

PARMA, Italy — Dino Baggio's fifth minute goal and some inspired goalkeeping by Luca Bucci on Wednesday gave Parma a 1-0 victory over Juventus in their all-Italian first-leg match of the UEFA Cup final.

Italy's World Cup midfielder lifted the ball past the advancing goalkeeper Michelangelo Rampulla after Gianfranco Zola's perfectly made pass had split Juventus' makeshift defense, which was missing four regulars because of injury and suspension.

The early goal committed Juve to an all-out attack in search of an equalizer, and it took two superb saves from Bucci in the second half to deny the visitors a precious away goal.

First, in the 52nd minute, the national team's second-string goalkeeper dived full length to push a long-range shot by substitute Giancarlo Marocchi around a post. Then, 12 minutes later, Bucci showed brilliant reflexes in parrying a first-time volley from Gianluca Vialli.

Parma, last season's beaten Cup Winner's Cup finalist, relied on rapid counterattacks in its search for a second goal, with Faustino Asprilla a constant thorn in the side of Juve's defense.

In the 51st minute, the Colombian met a pinpoint freekick from the irrepressible Zola with a firm, downward header that Rampulla did well to stop on the goal line.

In a heated match, six players were booked and, with Parma's Luigi Apolloni, playmaker Gabriele Pin and Argentine NestorSENSI now suspended for the second-leg match, Juventus would appear to have a good chance of overcoming its single-goal deficit in two weeks time.



Dino Baggio scored the only goal, in the fifth minute of the first-leg encounter.

JETS and Nordiques Told, No Government Backing

The Associated Press

Losing a hockey game isn't such a big thing in Winnipeg anymore. After all, the Manitoba capital may be losing its team.

A sellout crowd of 15,562 showed up Tuesday night wearing white jerseys, a long-standing white tradition in Winnipeg, then booed "The Star Spangled Banner" and

NHL HIGHLIGHTS

drowned out "O Canada" with cheers in what may have been the final NHL game played in Winnipeg Arena.

The Jets and Quebec Nordiques, both in jeopardy of being sold and moved to the United States, were told earlier in the day they cannot count on money from the federal government to help them stay in Canada.

"There's a hard dose of reality in these matters," Human Resources Minister Lloyd Axworthy said after a meeting with NHL Commissioner Gary Bettman, Finance Minister Paul Martin and the owners of the two teams.

If the Jets and Nordiques move across the border, Canada would be left with six NHL franchises. A Minnesota group is interested in the Jets and a group in Denver is eyeing the Nordiques.

SIDELINES

IRS Approves Novel Plan for Royals

KANSAS CITY, Missouri (AP) — The Internal Revenue Service, in a decision that could have repercussions throughout U.S. professional sports, has approved a complicated plan to help the Royals in Kansas City.

Under the plan, the Ewing M. Kauffman Trust will make a charitable gift of the stock of the Kansas City Royals Corp. and \$50 million in cash to the Greater Kansas City Community Foundation and Affiliated Trusts. The \$50 million, along with \$40 million to be raised locally, will fund expected losses for six years.

Assuming major league owners also agree, the club becomes the property of the Greater Kansas City Community Foundation and Affiliated Trusts, with a board of directors having six years to find a buyer committed to keeping the Royals in Kauffman's home town. Had the IRS not approved, the team would have remained part of Kauffman's estate and sold to the highest bidder.

For the Record

Del Harris, who in his first season guided the Los Angeles Lakers to the second-best improvement in the NBA last season, was voted the league's coach of the year by a wide margin over Cleveland's Mike Fratello.

Martina Hingis, the teenage tennis prodigy, upset former Wimbledon finalist Jana Novotna, 6-1, 2-6, 6-2, in the second round of the Hamburg Open.

Mamo Wolde, who won the marathon gold and the 10,000-meter silver at the Mexico City Games, has been detained without charge in Ethiopia for nearly three years, Amnesty International said.

Vernon Maxwell was put on an indefinite leave of absence by the NBA Houston Rockets, who said the volatile guard wouldn't play again this season.

Gary Moeller, Michigan's football coach, has been suspended pending a university probe into charges that he punched a police officer after becoming drunk and disorderly at a restaurant.

The Harlem Globetrotters will begin a 20-game tour of France in Brest on May 9; they will also play in Dijon, Lyon, Bordeaux and Paris, among other cities, with one game in Monaco.

George Foreman's decision over Axel Schulz was unpopular not only in Germany: In a phone poll conducted during "Tuesday Night Fights" on USA network, 86 percent of more than 10,000 respondents said Schulz should have won.

SCOREBOARD

MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	PCT.	GB
Boston	4	2	.667	—
New York	4	2	.667	—
Toronto	4	3	.571	1
Baltimore	2	4	.333	2
Detroit	2	4	.333	2

NATIONAL LEAGUE	W	L	PCT.	GB
Atlanta	5	1	.833	—
Montreal	3	2	.600	1 1/2
Philadelphia	3	2	.600	1 1/2
New York	2	4	.333	3
Florida	2	4	.333	3

WESTERN LEAGUE	W	L	PCT.	GB
Colorado	4	2	.667	—
San Diego	4	2	.667	—
San Francisco	3	3	.500	1
Los Angeles	3	4	.429	2

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	PCT.	GB
Atlanta	5	1	.833	—
Montreal	3	2	.600	1 1/2
Philadelphia	3	2	.600	1 1/2
New York	2	4	.333	3
Florida	2	4	.333	3

NATIONAL LEAGUE	W	L	PCT.	GB
Atlanta	5	1	.833	—
Montreal	3	2	.600	1 1/2
Philadelphia	3	2	.600	1 1/2
New York	2	4	.333	3
Florida	2	4	.333	3

WESTERN LEAGUE	W	L	PCT.	GB
Colorado	4	2	.667	—
San Diego	4	2	.667	—
San Francisco	3	3	.500	1
Los Angeles	3	4	.429	2

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	PCT.	GB
Atlanta	5	1	.833	—
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AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	PCT.	GB
Atlanta	5	1	.833	—
Montreal	3	2	.600	1 1/2
Philadelphia	3	2	.600	1 1/2
New York	2	4	.333	3
Florida	2	4	.333	3

NATIONAL LEAGUE	W	L	PCT.	GB
Atlanta	5	1	.833	—
Montreal	3	2	.600	1 1/2
Philadelphia	3	2	.600	1 1/2
New York	2	4	.333	3
Florida	2	4	.333	3

WESTERN LEAGUE	W	L	PCT.	GB
Colorado	4	2	.667	—
San Diego	4	2	.667	—
San Francisco	3	3	.500	1
Los Angeles	3	4	.429	2

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	PCT.	GB
Atlanta	5	1	.833	—
Montreal	3	2	.600	1 1/2
Philadelphia	3	2	.600	1 1/2
New York	2	4	.333	3
Florida	2	4	.333	3

NATIONAL LEAGUE	W	L	PCT.	GB
Atlanta	5	1	.833	—
Montreal	3	2	.600	1 1/2
Philadelphia	3	2	.600	1 1/2
New York	2	4	.333	3
Florida	2	4	.333	3

WESTERN LEAGUE	W	L	PCT.	GB
Colorado	4	2	.667	—
San Diego	4	2	.667	—
San Francisco	3	3	.500	1
Los Angeles	3	4	.429	2

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	PCT.	GB
Atlanta	5	1	.833	—
Montreal	3	2	.600	1 1/2
Philadelphia	3	2	.600	1 1/2
New York	2	4	.333	3
Florida	2	4	.333	3

NATIONAL LEAGUE	W	L	PCT.	GB
Atlanta	5	1	.833	—
Montreal	3	2	.600	1 1/2
Philadelphia	3	2	.600	1 1/2
New York	2	4	.333	3
Florida	2	4	.333	3

WESTERN LEAGUE	W
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Hideo Nomo breezing by the Giants. "This is a very, very special day for our country," said one Japanese fan.

He's a Hit, From San Francisco to Osaka

By Bob Nightengale
Los Angeles Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — They rose as one from their seats, and with tears streaming down their faces, unfurled the Japanese flag in Section 12 at Candlestick Park, waving it proudly.

They erupted with cheers the moment pitcher Hideo Nomo emerged from the Los Angeles Dodgers' dugout, and as he slowly walked to the mound, they applauded the significance of every step.

"This is a very, very special day for our country," said Iwama Mitsuko, who took her son out of school for the event. "I wanted my son to see this because young people see him as a symbol of excellence."

"I'm a Giant fan, and always will be a Giant fan, but like a lot of people here today, I'm a Nomo fan."

"And that makes me proud." Nomo, the first Japanese-born player to pitch in the major leagues in 30 years, had the folks dancing in the aisles in Section 12, and likely in much of Japan.

He was brilliant in his major league debut, pitching five shutout innings while yielding one hit and striking out seven. The most difficult aspect of Nomo's day was

waiting for the game to end, and after 5 hours, 16 minutes, the San Francisco Giants wound up with a zany, 4-3, 15-inning victory.

[In rare live coverage of a sports event, the NHK public broadcasting company telecast the game starting at 4:30 A.M. Tokyo time. Nippon Radio also provided a live broadcast for Nomo's five innings, while NHK covered nine of the 15 innings, then replayed a condensed version of the entire game in a two-hour program starting at 2 P.M. local time, The Associated Press reported.]

The Dodgers ended their 25-inning scoreless streak with three runs in the top of the 15th, when Reggie Williams hit an RBI single, followed by Eric Kattos's two-run double.

But the Giants rallied after Jeff Reed walked with two outs and Darren Lewis singled. Robby Thompson hit a three-run homer off reliever Greg Hance. Barry Bonds singled for only his second hit in 20 at bats this season, then scored the winning run on Matt Williams's double.

Nomo, however, after surviving control problems in the first inning, overwhelmed the Giants. The only hit he gave up was a third-inning double by Thompson. Chained by several Japanese businessmen while he walked

through the hotel lobby at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning — he stopped to shake hands — he was wildly cheered when he left the field. For a day, it didn't matter to Giant fans that they were cheering a Dodger.

"I've been to a lot of games here," Mitsuko said, "but I've never seen the crowd like this. For a moment, I thought I was at Dodger Stadium."

Wearing a Dodger cap and sitting in row 25 was Li Ee. He was to return to Osaka on Wednesday from a business trip to Los Angeles. Instead, he rerouted himself to San Francisco. Business at the Panasonic plant could wait, Nomo couldn't.

"I wanted to see this game very bad," Ee said. "This is a big day for all of us. I'm going to remember this day for as long as I live."

"My ticket, I'm going to take care of it very well." The pressure was enormous, Nomo acknowledged later, but it hardly mattered. This is a man who playfully mooned Japanese photographers Monday in the clubhouse and acted Tuesday as if he were playing catch at home.

He opened the game by throwing two low fastballs. Three pitches later, Darren Lewis became his first major league strikeout victim.

He retired Thompson on an infield pop-up, but then consecutively walked Bonds, Williams and Glenallen Hill.

The Dodgers' pitching coach, Dave Wallace, quickly went to the mound and used the little Japanese he knows. "I told him to relax," Wallace said, "or at least, that's what I think I said."

Nomo, battling Royce Clayton for eight pitches, struck him out on a forkball. The inning, after 32 pitches, was over. The fans in Section 12 cheered wildly.

The rest was easy for Nomo. He faced only one batter over the minimum and was never in trouble again. He threw 91 pitches, but considering that he routinely threw more than 140 pitches when he played in Japan, he barely was winded.

"This was a very, very big start," said Isao Shibata, the former Japanese star center fielder who was here with a Japanese television network. "How he performs shows how far Japanese baseball has come. By him being successful, it will open the door to Japanese people."

"Who knows, maybe now there will be a second Nomo or a third Nomo."

In Detroit, It's Fans vs. Tigers vs. Indians

The Associated Press
Though the Minnesota Twins played before their smallest crowd in nine years, at least the spectators behaved themselves. The Detroit Tigers were not that lucky.

Small crowds and unruly behavior Tuesday overshadowed the fine pitching of Vaughn Esheleman for Boston, in his first major-league game, and Dave Stewart for Oakland, as he returned to the city where he had his greatest successes.

The smallest crowd to attend a Detroit opener in 23 years, announced as 39,398, welcomed the Tigers back home by continually running onto the field, throwing magnetized schedules onto the field and booing Cecil Fielder.

The Cleveland center fielder, Manny Lofon, said whiskey bottles, baseballs and even a large metal napkin dispenser were thrown at him from the bleachers.

"I've never played in worse conditions," he said. "I've never seen anything like this."

But the Indians were not bothered at bat, hitting four home runs during the 11-1 rout. Jim Thome hit a three-run homer in the first, then Manny Ramirez, Paul Sorrento and Carlos Baerga homered to support Dennis Martinez.

Royals 4, Twins 3: If the crowd was the smallest in nine seasons at the Metrodome, the number of home runs wasn't. Pat Borders hit his first with Kansas City, and Phil Hiatt and Gary Gaetti also homered, as the Royals beat Minnesota for the fifth straight game dating from last season.

Though the game played before 8,862 was the fifth in the Metrodome this season, it was the first time the full price had been charged for tickets.

Red Sox 8, Yankees 0: Supported by two grand slams, Esheleman won his major-league debut, allowing three hits in six

AL ROUNDUP

innings, walking two and striking out one.

John Valentin, in the third, and Mo Vaughn provided the offense by hitting grand slams an inning apart, tying a major-league record for two grand slams hit in the same game, accomplished 41 times previously.

Jose Canseco pulled a groin muscle while stealing second base in the second inning and left the game, but the injury is not considered serious.

Athletics 2, Angels 0: Dave Stewart, after a dreadful opening-day game, combined with four relievers on a three-hitter in his first victory for Oakland since 1992, when he signed with Toronto after a season as a free agent.

Geronimo Berroa hit a two-run homer in the fourth inning, his first of the season.

Blue Jays 9, White Sox 8: Roberto Alomar led off the ninth with his first homer of the year, as Toronto rallied from a five-run deficit by scoring three runs in the eighth to tie.

Mariners 15, Rangers 3: Seattle scored 13 runs in the final two innings to beat Texas for the seventh straight time in Arlington, Texas.

A crowd of 17,983, the smallest at the Ballpark since it opened in 1994, saw Joy Cora and Jay Buhner each drive in three runs, and Ken Griffey Jr. walk four times.

Expos a Winner, on Field, in Stands

The Associated Press
If Hideo Nomo was a winner to his fans back home, so was one of Canada's teams.

Despite seeing their talented club stripped of its stars by salary slashes, Montreal fans gave the Expos a prolonged, standing ovation from the start at the home opener Tuesday night.

The applause from the sellout crowd of 46,515 was a rarity during a rough week for baseball in which attendance was down and fan displeasure was up.

"We expected the fans to be the way they always are — great fans," first baseman Cliff Floyd said after the Expos rewarded them with a 9-6 victory over the New York Mets.

The Cincinnati Reds did not fare as well, in either respect. Picked by many to win the NL Central, they dropped to 0-6 with a 6-0 loss to Philadelphia and matched their worst start in modern franchise history; the 1950 team lost its first six games before getting a victory.

A crowd of 12,331 at Riverfront Stadium started booing louder and louder as the Reds fell behind. Shortly after the game began, some fans draped a sign in left field that said:

"Strike's Over, Start Playing Ball!"

Jose Rijo, who pitched 12 shutout innings in spring training, was tagged for another loss. In 9½ innings of the regular season, he's allowed 11 runs and 14 hits.

"We can't believe we haven't won," shortstop Barry Larkin

NL ROUNDUP

said. "I think everybody is stunned."

While Curt Schilling held the Reds to three singles in seven innings, Kevin Stocker had two hits and drove in two runs.

Expos 9, Mets 6: Moises Alou and Rondell White homered to lead Montreal past New York on a festive evening, with Alou, WJ Cordero and Tim Laker each driving in two runs in the third inning.

Braves 7, Marlins 1: Atlanta's Greg Maddux pitched no-hit ball for 5½ innings before tiring in Florida.

Marquis Grissom singled in two runs, while Javier Lopez hit a bases-loaded triple.

Maddux left after giving up three straight singles, but the three-time Cy Young winner struck out four and walked two,

and has a 1.69 ERA after two starts.

Rockies 6, Padres 5: Joe Girardi's infield single with one out in the 11th beat San Diego and gave Colorado a 4-0 record at New Coors Field, with the Rockies scoring the go-ahead run in their last at-bat each time.

Roberto Mejia opened the 11th with a double off Brian Williams and Vinny Castilla sacrificed. After a walk, Girardi hit a grounder off Williams's glove.

Andres Galarraga homered and drove in four runs.

Astros 5, Cubs 2: Craig Biggio ended an 0-for-19 slump with his first two hits of the season, helping Houston win in Wrigley Field.

Biggio hit an RBI single during a two-run seventh, then doubled in a two-run ninth.

Pirates 7, Cardinals 6: Jeff King homered and drove in three runs as Pittsburgh rallied to beat St. Louis.

The Pirates, held to eight runs their first five games, scored five times in the seventh off Danny Jackson.

Brian Jordan homered and drove in three runs for the host Cardinals.

Spurs, Pacers And Suns Race Into 2d Round

The Associated Press

San Antonio, Indiana and Phoenix wasted no time getting to the second round of the NBA playoffs. And the Chicago Bulls appear to be on the verge of joining them.

The Spurs, Pacers and Suns wrapped up their first-round series Tuesday night by sweeping the best-of-5 sets, and now will have to wait for their next opponents.

After being sent home early in three of the last four years, San Antonio survived a rough-and-tumble series with Denver, winning by 99-95.

"It's a small sprint," said the Spurs guard Avery Johnson, whose team has home-court advantage throughout the playoffs. "We won the first sprint, but we know we have three more."

In a game marred by five technicals, the ejection of Denver's coach, Bernie Bickerstaff, and a trash-throwing outburst by fans, the Spurs withstood a fourth-quarter comeback by the Nuggets.

Down by 12 at the end of the third period, Denver tied on Dale Ellis's 3-point shot with 37.1 seconds left. But Sean Elliott drove for a lay-up with 33 seconds to play, and his free throw with 2.7 seconds to go ensured victory.

David Robinson and Avery Johnson each had 24 points for the Spurs, which will play the winner of the Seattle-Los Angeles Lakers series; the Lakers lead it, 2-1.

After Bickerstaff was ejected just before halftime, fans at McNichols Sports Arena peered the court with debris, and the Spurs coach, Bob Hill, was hit in the head.

"Coming in here, I knew it would be a very hostile environment, but that was the most hostile environment I've been in — in America," said Hill, who experienced unruly fans while coaching in Italy.

Suns 117, Trail Blazers 109: Phoenix advanced to the second round for the fourth straight season as Charles Barkley again demonstrated his ability to almost singlehandedly put away a playoff opponent in Game 3.

Last year, he had 56 points to complete the Suns' first-round sweep of Golden State. This time, he got loose for 47 against the Trail Blazers.

"Once you get off to a hot start, you feel it," Barkley said. He was 16 for 26 from the field, with four 3-pointers, and grabbed 12 rebounds as the Suns finished the season 8-0 against Portland.

The Suns will play either the Jazz or the Rockets.

Rod Strickland had 21 points and 12 assists for Portland. Clifford Robinson got



Michael Jordan towered over Muggsy Bogues and diminished Alonzo Mourning.

20 points, but was only 6 for 15 from the field and 7 for 14 from the free-throw line.

The Blazers, swept in the first round for the first time since 1989, never led. The Suns shot out to a 20-10 lead, were up 13 in the second quarter and led 63-54 at halftime.

Pacers 105, Hawks 89: After sweeping Orlando in the first round last season, the Pacers did the same thing to Atlanta.

Reggie Miller scored 32 points to finish the series with 95. He scored 12 of his points in a decisive 26-5 second-half run.

The Hawks bolted to a 7-0 lead and led throughout most of the first half before Miller and the Pacers took control.

The Pacers will await the outcome of the Cleveland-New York series; the Knicks have a 2-1 lead going into Thursday's game at Gund Arena.

Bulls 103, Hornets 80: Michael Jordan scored 25 points in Chicago, but played a more pivotal role with his defense against the 5-foot-3 Muggsy Bogues on the perimeter and double teaming of the 6-10 Alonzo Mourning under the basket.

Mourning, dominating in Game 2 with 23 points and 20 rebounds, was missing in action most of Game 3. He had two points and one rebound in the first half and finished with 13 and seven. When he did get in position to score, the Bulls committed hard fouls or tore the ball from his grasp. He committed six of Charlotte's 22 turnovers.

Jordan said of guarding Bogues, "We were trying to get to him before he made his move, just keep a hand on him, steal the ball, knock the ball down, just not let him get any rhythm."

Jordan scored 13 of his points during a 19-4 run that allowed the Bulls to take command, and Toni Kukoc scored 14 of his 22 points in the third quarter for the Bulls, who have not lost a first-round playoff series since 1987.

Outrebounded by 45-34 in Sunday's 106-89 loss, the Bulls had a 38-26 advantage to hand Charlotte its worst playoff loss. They pulled down 13 offensive rebounds to Charlotte's eight, helping them shoot 58 percent.

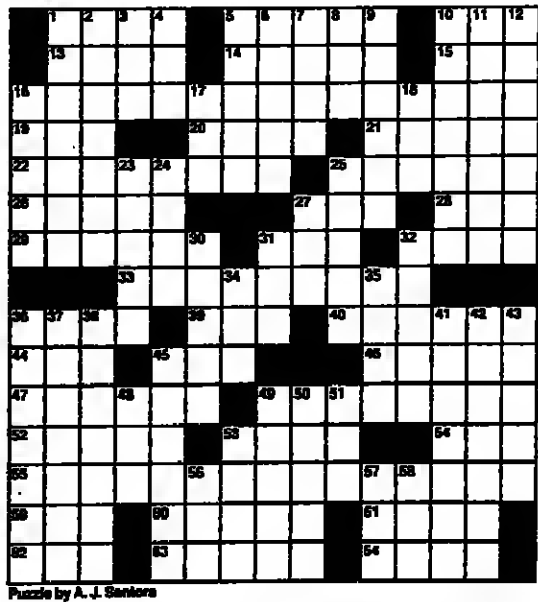
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10 Sport in Exeter
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16 Ending with
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18 Religious film hit
of 1959
19 A.P. rival

20 Fire and fury
21 Of the cheeks
22 Religious film hit
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23 Twins in the sky
24 Hold firmly
27 Decorative vase

3 Lennon's lady
4 Kipper
5 Commonplace
6 Skousen tongue
7 Hopeless
8 Complete
9 Plunkies
10 Aaron Burr, e.g.
11 Where Trans is
12 Peasimistic
13 Buddha sermon
17 Planet
18 Prosoluto



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Solution to Puzzle of May 3

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COLES BOOE CLAY
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ART BUCHWALD

Going Straight

WASHINGTON — Unlike most of the civilized people in this country I am not down on G. Gordon Liddy. As a matter of fact, as an ex-con who committed a crime, was charged as a felon, served four years in the slammer and is now trying to go straight as a radio talk-show host, he is, I think, a Watergate role model.



Buchwald

What makes this a great story is that Liddy could have easily continued his life of crime, breaking into one Watergate office after another and stealing political files.

But he had a change of heart. One day in the recreation yard of the penitentiary he started talking to another inmate named John.

John asked, "What are you going to do when you get out, Gordon?"

"I have no idea. Breaking and entering is all I know. I can hold my hand over a flame for five minutes, but that doesn't pay well."

"Have you ever thought of going into talk radio?"

"I never considered it. Does it pay as much as breaking into Watergate?"

"Sometimes it's better if you're real nasty and people identify you with the lunatic fringe."

"And it's legal?"

"Guaranteed by the First Amendment. You can even tell people how to kill an ATF officer by aiming at his head if he's wearing a bulletproof vest."

"I love it," Liddy said. "I like to offer anti-government advice."

John said, "That's why I'm suggesting it. You've got the loudest mouth in the prison, but you've never used it to make a buck. Gordon, talk radio is bigger than stealing hubcaps. The sicker you are, the more sponsors you get. They pay really big money for looney-tune people who spew poison."

Liddy said, "Does the prison hold any courses in radio broadcasting?"

John replied, "No, but you can listen to some of the right-wing announcers, and you'll see that it's a piece of cake. The best ones are the call-in shows because the kooks do your work for you and all you have to do is sit there and say yeh, yeh, yeh."

"I've made up my mind. I'm going to give up my life of crime and talk into a microphone instead," Liddy said. "I can't wait to tell my parole board."

"Good for you. Someday the guys in this place will be able to boast to their families, 'I was locked up with G. Gordon Liddy, and if I had gotten my own talk show, I'd be as rich as he is right now.'"

The word got out that Liddy was considering talk radio as a career, and many station owners were visiting the prison trying to persuade him to go on the air.

Liddy treated them all with contempt. This made him even more desirable since a truly contemptible announcer was hard to come by.

The rest is history. He finally landed a syndicated show and started taking calls from all over the country.

On his first program, the moment he began to tell listeners how to shoot a federal agent with a semiautomatic — a star was born.

Remembrance From the Vienna Opera

By Flora Lewis

VIENNA — In this season of 50th anniversaries, Austria had something of a problem in pinpointing its significant date. It chose April 27, when the Soviet Army had reached Vienna but the war was still going on and Germany had not yet surrendered.

It was on April 27, 1945, that a handful of Austrian politicians proclaimed the 1938 Anschluss with Hitler Germany null and void, declaring Austrian independence and the birth of the Second Republic.

In hopes of persuading Austria to quit the German cause and thus help shorten the war, the Allied Big Three (United States, Britain and the Soviet Union) had in 1943 pronounced Austria "the first victim" of Nazi aggression and promised not to treat it as an enemy state. That didn't work. But it left Austrians with an excuse for self-pity and for refusing to acknowledge their country's role in the war which was used almost ever since.

This year, at last, a line has been drawn, and, appropriately for Vienna, a high point of the commemoration was made, in music, at the State Opera House. There were several days of ceremonies, with wreaths laid, speeches to Parliament recalling what came before the new republic, tens of thousands walking in the rain in the great square outside.

At the Opera, the point was made with absolute clarity. A special concert, called "A House Remembers After 50 Years," was presented devoted to forbidden music, music that was banned from 1938 to 1945 because the composers were Jewish, or married to Jews, or decadent in Hitler's view, or, as in the case of bits of Mozart and Bizet, pronounced "Aryanized" despite specific objections because they were popular.

It was an extraordinary evening. The house was jammed and the audience carried away. (Later it was aired on Austrian TV and there may be videocassettes.) The next day the director, Ioan Holender, said simply, "We had to tell the truth. I feel we are cleaner today than we were yesterday, that we've been washed."



Nikolaus Andros/RTT

They played and sang Mendelssohn and Meyerbeer. Offenbach and Halévy, Mahler, Berg and Schoenberg, but also lesser-known composers including Wellesz, Schreker, Krenek and Ullmann. Holender wanted to memorialize not only those who were killed or forced to flee, but those whose careers and hopes were ruined.

"When it was not too late, after 1945 when they perhaps might have expected to be asked to return, no one asked them. No one invited them to take their places again from which they had been driven," he told the audience in a poignant introduction. "Those however who were simply 'just there' remained. The murdered are dead and so the others live better."

A large number of famous singers, including Plácido Domingo, José Carreras, Edita Brucknerová and Natalie Dessay, took part, all of them at half fee, and all agreed to sing parts they hadn't chosen. Sometimes didn't even know, accepting Holender's carefully planned program.

The program, with notes about each composer and the Nazis' explanation

of his proscription, had pictures of the Opera House decked in swastikas, Hitler taking the straight-arm salute as he drove by in triumph. An exhibit in the grand foyer showed for the first time a collection of Nazi posters, exhortations, orders that were Vienna's every day half a century ago. The material was assembled and texts written by Oliver Rathkolb.

It was part of Holender's "war against euphemism," his determination to speak up about "what did not happen after 1945, and what did happen during the seven years before."

Born in Timisoara, Romania, in 1935, Holender survived the war years with only much understanding of what was happening though he is Jewish. He got into trouble for his attitude during the 1956 Hungarian revolution, and managed to flee the country in 1959, taking refuge in Vienna. He went into theatrical management, taking over the State Opera in 1991.

Grateful as he is for the life Austria made possible for him, he says, "I would have been happier to stay in Romania, with my language, my

friends." So he sympathizes with all who were forced to seek refuge, even the successful ones like Kurt Weill and Erich Korngold, "who might have preferred to remain and do serious music than to be a hit in Hollywood," he said. (Both were represented in the program.)

"The message is that we must know what happened, to keep it from happening again. We must recognize the roots. They may shoot up in just a little tree, but the tree can get very big and destroy your house if the roots are bad." He sees in the extreme-right party of Jörg Haider something similar to the protest vote in Austria in the 1990s, and it worries him.

Xenophobic nationalism is rising again almost everywhere nowadays. Holender's program helped deny the attempt to pretend the past wasn't real, to recognize how much of the human spirit it distorted and destroyed. But what of the roots that survived? What can music do?

"I don't know what music can do," he said thoughtfully. "It cannot really help. It doesn't imply political direction. Different objectives can be served with music. Hitler used it, the Communists used it, it is being used now. We cannot change anything with music."

"But neither can we say we don't care. We make art and the rest is not important. Yes, it is very important."

Vienna's opera house, destroyed by misguided American bombs in an air raid on March 17, 1945, a few days before the Soviet liberation, was restored and reopened in 1955, the year of the State Treaty when all occupation forces finally withdrew and Austria regained real independence.

But only now, Holender feels, has it regained honesty in its pride. "What is *Wiedergutmachung* [reparation]? It makes no sense." Playing on the construction of the German word, he said, "You can do good, you can't undo evil and turn it into 'good again.' You can only tell the truth. I did it for the house, not for the country."

And now, the house remembers after 50 years.

Flora Lewis is a syndicated columnist based in Paris.

PEOPLE

Nasty New Waves
Whip Up Waterworld?

The director of "Waterworld," the most expensive movie ever made, has quit in a dispute with star Kevin Costner and Universal Pictures three months before the premiere. Kevin Reynolds stopped working on the futuristic thriller last week when it became obvious his cut of the film did not please Costner or the studio, sources said. Reynolds, a longtime Costner colleague, had a similar falling out during the editing of 1991's "Robin Hood: Prince of Thieves."

Yoko Ono, widow of slain rock star John Lennon, donated \$100,000 from her record company to fight AIDS. Ono said she would also donate royalties from a new album she is releasing called "New York Rock."

The Canadian film star Michael J. Fox is seeking temporary New Zealand residency so he can play in the movie being filmed there called "The Frighteners," a ghost story about a psychic con man who uses ghosts to scare up business.

French singer Patricia Kaas performed before 30,000 Ukrainians at a free concert for workers of the ill-fated Chernobyl nuclear power station, becoming the first international star to perform in the disaster zone. The concert site, in a town specially built for the workers, was 30 miles (48 kilometers) from the site.

Stephen Stills give a benefit concert for children who lost their parents in the Oklahoma bombing.

WEATHER

Forecast for Friday through Sunday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe	Today	Low	High	Tomorrow	Low	High
Algeria	22/73	17/62	20/72	18/65	13/52	18/65
Amsterdam	19/68	12/53	13/58	12/53	10/48	13/58
Ankara	12/53	5/37	11/39	12/53	10/48	13/58
Athens	17/62	9/48	16/64	11/53	8/48	11/53
Batavia	22/71	11/52	20/73	18/65	13/52	18/65
Bombay	27/79	24/71	28/80	24/71	21/66	24/71
Buenos Aires	17/62	9/48	16/64	11/53	8/48	11/53
Buenos Aires	24/75	12/53	22/71	12/53	8/48	11/53
Buenos Aires	17/62	9/48	16/64	11/53	8/48	11/53
Calcutta	24/75	12/53	22/71	12/53	8/48	11/53
Chennai	24/75	12/53	22/71	12/53	8/48	11/53
Colombo	24/75	12/53	22/71	12/53	8/48	11/53
Copenhagen	16/64	9/48	16/64	11/53	8/48	11/53
Dakar	20/68	9/48	16/64	11/53	8/48	11/53
Dhaka	20/68	9/48	16/64	11/53	8/48	11/53
Edinburgh	16/64	9/48	16/64	11/53	8/48	11/53
Frankfurt	20/68	9/48	16/64	11/53	8/48	11/53
Geneva	20/68	9/48	16/64	11/53	8/48	11/53
Helsinki	17/62	9/48	16/64	11/53	8/48	11/53
Hong Kong	24/75	12/53	22/71	12/53	8/48	11/53
London	16/64	9/48	16/64	11/53	8/48	11/53
Los Angeles	20/68	9/48	16/64	11/53	8/48	11/53
Madrid	20/68	9/48	16/64	11/53	8/48	11/53
Mumbai	24/75	12/53	22/71	12/53	8/48	11/53
Osaka	24/75	12/53	22/71	12/53	8/48	11/53
Paris	20/68	9/48	16/64	11/53	8/48	11/53
Perth	20/68	9/48	16/64	11/53	8/48	11/53
Rangoon	24/75	12/53	22/71	12/53	8/48	11/53
San Francisco	20/68	9/48	16/64	11/53	8/48	11/53
Seoul	24/75	12/53	22/71	12/53	8/48	11/53
Singapore	24/75	12/53	22/71	12/53	8/48	11/53
Taipei	24/75	12/53	22/71	12/53	8/48	11/53
Tokyo	24/75	12/53	22/71	12/53	8/48	11/53
Yokohama	24/75	12/53	22/71	12/53	8/48	11/53

North America
Rain will dampen the East Coast Friday, but the weekend will be dry with moderate temperatures. Toronto and Chicago will be dry and rain chances are low. In the West, much of California will have rain, and the West Coast will spread across the Rockies to the Plains.

Europe	Today	Low	High	Tomorrow	Low	High
Algeria	22/73	17/62	20/72	18/65	13/52	18/65
Amsterdam	19/68	12/53	13/58	12/53	10/48	13/58
Ankara	12/53	5/37	11/39	12/53	10/48	13/58
Athens	17/62	9/48	16/64	11/53	8/48	11/53
Batavia	22/71	11/52	20/73	18/65	13/52	18/65
Bombay	27/79	24/71	28/80	24/71	21/66	24/71
Buenos Aires	17/62	9/48	16/64	11/53	8/48	11/53
Buenos Aires	24/75	12/53	22/71	12/53	8/48	11/53
Buenos Aires	17/62	9/48	16/64	11/53	8/48	11/53
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Chennai	24/75	12/53	22/71	12/53	8/48	11/53
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Frankfurt	20/68	9/48	16/64	11/53	8/48	11/53
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London	16/64	9/48	16/64	11/53	8/48	11/53
Los Angeles	20/68	9/48	16/64	11/53	8/48	11/53
Madrid	20/68	9/48	16/64	11/53	8/48	11/53
Mumbai	24/75	12/53	22/71	12/53	8/48	11/53
Osaka	24/75	12/53	22/71	12/53	8/48	11/53
Paris	20/68	9/48	16/64	11/53	8/48	11/53
Perth	20/68	9/48	16/64	11/53	8/48	11/53
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San Francisco	20/68	9/48	16/64	11/53	8/48	11/53
Seoul	24/75	12/53	22/71	12/53	8/48	11/53
Singapore	24/75	12/53	22/71	12/53	8/48	11/53
Taipei	24/75	12/53	22/71	12/53	8/48	11/53
Tokyo	24/75	12/53	22/71	12/53	8/48	11/53
Yokohama	24/75	12/53	22/71	12/53	8/48	11/53

Asia
Showers in Korea, Beijing, Shanghai and parts of Japan. Friday will be followed by generally dry and mild weather over the weekend. Hong Kong will be mild, but not exceptionally warm. A few showers. Singapore will remain hot and humid with a thunderstorm or two.

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Algeria	22/73	17/62	20/72	18/65	13/52	18/65
Amsterdam	19/68	12/53	13/58	12/53	10/48	13/58
Ankara	12/53	5/37	11/39	12/53	10/48	13/58
Athens	17/62	9/48	16/64	11/53	8/48	11/53
Batavia	22/71	11/52	20/73	18/65	13/52	18/65
Bombay	27/79	24/71	28/80	24/71	21/66	24/71
Buenos Aires	17/62	9/48	16/64	11/53	8/48	11/53
Buenos Aires	24/75	12/53	22/71	12/53	8/48	11/53
Buenos Aires	17/62	9/48	16/64	11/53	8/48	11/53
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Colombo	24/75	12/53	22/71	12/53	8/48	11/53
Copenhagen	16/64	9/48	16/64	11/53	8/48	11/53
Dakar	20/68	9/48	16/64	11/53	8/48	11/53
Dhaka	20/68	9/48	16/64	11/53	8/48	11/53
Edinburgh	16/64	9/48	16/64	11/53	8/48	11/53
Frankfurt	20/68	9/48	16/64	11/53	8/48	11/53
Geneva	20/68	9/48	16/64	11/53	8/48	11/53
Helsinki	17/62	9/48	16/64	11/53	8/48	11/53
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London	16/64	9/48	16/64	11/53	8/48	11/53
Los Angeles	20/68	9/48	16/64	11/53	8/48	11/53
Madrid	20/68	9/48	16/64	11/53	8/48	11/53
Mumbai	24/75	12/53	22/71	12/53	8/48	11/53
Osaka	24/75	12/53	22/71	12/53	8/48	11/53
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Perth	20/68	9/48	16/64	11/53	8/48	11/53
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Seoul	24/75	12/53	22/71	12/53	8/48	11/53
Singapore	24/75	12/53	22/71	12/53	8/48	11/53
Taipei	24/75	12/53	22/71	12/53	8/48	11/53
Tokyo	24/75	12/53	22/71	12/53	8/48	11/53
Yokohama	24/75	12/53	22/71	12/53	8/48	11/53

North America
Rain will dampen the East Coast Friday